Clafs IV. Participles, and other attributives, which are formed by the terminations वस् and ईयस्, making in the 1ft cafe, fing. वान्, and ईयान् *m.*—उषी, and ईयसी *f.*—वः, वत्, and ईयः *n.*

Clafs. V. Mifcellaneous nouns in अन्, which in the 1ft cafe fing. make आ *m.*—मी, अनी, आनी *f.*—अ *n.*

Clafs VI. Nouns in क्, ख्, ग्, and घ्.

Clafs VII. Nouns in च्, छ्, ज्, and झ्.

Clafs VIII. Nouns in ट्, ठ्, ड्, and ढ्.

Clafs IX. Nouns in त्, थ्, द् and ध्.

Clafs X. Nouns in प्, फ्, ब्, and भ्.

Clafs XI. Nouns in य्, र्, ल्, and व्.

Clafs XII. Nouns in श्, ष्, and स्.

Clafs XIII. Nouns in ह्.

Clafs XIV. Nouns in ण्, न्, म्.

104. NOUNS ending in confonants of the 1ft clafs are, for the moft part, declined like पचत् Drefling food, which in the 1ft cafe fing. makes पचन् *m.* पचन्ती *f.* पचत् *n.* It is the form of the part. prefent of the 1ft. active voice.

पचत् declined.

Mafculine.

	Sing.	Dual	Plur.
Cafe 1.	पचन्	पचन्तौ	पचन्तः
2.	पचन्तं	do.	पचतः
3.	पचता	पचद्भ्यां	पचद्भिः
4.	पचते	do.	पचद्भ्यः
5.	पचतः	do.	do.
6.	do.	पचतोः	पचतां
7.	पचति	do.	पचत्सु

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	पचंती	पचंत्यौ	पचंत्यः
2.	पचती	do.	do.
3.	पचंत्या	पचंतीभ्यां	पचंतीभिः
4.	पचंत्यै	do.	पचंतीभ्यः
5.	पचंत्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	पचंत्योः	पचंतीनां
7.	पंचत्यां	do.	पचंतीषु

Obs. The feminines of this class, as well as of others which form the 1st case sing. in ई, are of the 3d declension, and declined like नदी.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2. पचत् पचंती पचंति

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, like the masculine.

In like manner may most other words of this description, together with the future imperfect participles of the first active voice, such as पचिष्यत् (shall or will be) dressing food, which makes पचिष्यन् *m.* पचिष्यंती *f.* पचिष्यत् *n.* &c.

But ददत् Giving, and a few others, where the verbal root is doubled, make 1. ददत्, ददतौ, ददतः; 2. ददतं, ददतौ, ददतः masc. rest like पचन्, ददत्, ददती, ददन्ति or ददति in the 1st and 2d cases neuter, and ददती in the 1st case sing. fem. तुदत् Giving pain, makes either तुदती or तुदन्ती in the 1st and 2d dual neut. भात् Shining, भाती or भान्ती in the same cases.

105. NOUNS ending in silent consonants of the 2nd class, are formed by the affixes वत्, मत्, and अत्, making in the 1st case sing. वान्, मान्, आन्, *m.* वती, मती, अती, *f.* वत्, मत्, अत्, *n.* and they

are

are declined like कृतवत्, Hath, had, or ſhall have made or done, (according to the tenſe of the auxiliary verb with which it may be uſed;) श्रीमत् Fortunate, proſperous, and महत् Great.

कृतवत् declined.

Maſculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Caſe 1.	कृतवान्	कृतवंतौ	कृतवंतः
2.	वंतं	do.	वतः
3.	वता	वद्भ्यां	वद्भिः
4.	वते	do.	वद्भ्यः
5.	वतः	do.	do.
6.	do.	वतोः	वतां
7.	वति	do.	वत्सु

Feminine.

Caſe 1.	कृतवती	कृतवत्यौ	कृतवत्यः

See नदी 3d declenſion, feminines in ई.

Neuter.

Caſe 1 and 2.	कृतवत्	कृतवती	कृतवंति

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, like the maſculine.

After this example may be declined a great many other ſimilar participles; alſo a ſet of attributives of poſſeſſion, terminating in वान् *m.* वती *f.* and वत् *n.* ſuch as लक्ष्मीवान् *m.* Fortunate पुत्रवान् *m.* Having a ſon, धनवान् *m.* Wealthy भगवान् *m.* Wealthy, powerful, illuſtrious, यसस्वान्, *m.* Fortunate, famous; and the like.

श्रीमत् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	श्री मान्	श्री मंतौ	श्री मंतः
2.	मंतं	do.	मतः
3.	मता	मद्भ्यां	मद्भिः
4.	मते	do.	मद्भ्यः
5.	मतः	do.	do.
6.	do.	मतोः	मतां
7.	मति	do.	मत्सु

Feminine.

Case 1. श्रीमती श्रीमत्यौ श्रीमत्यः

See नदी 3d declension, feminines in ई.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2. श्रीमत् श्रीमती श्रीमंति

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, like the masculine.

So may be declined a great many other adjectives of possession formed by the termination मान् *m.*—मती *f.*—मत् *n.* such as गोमान् Possessed of cattle, धीमान् One who possesses a good understanding, &c.

Obs. वान् *m.*—वती *f.*—वत् *n.* are applicable to nouns ending in अ, or a silent consonant; and मान् *m.*—मती *f.*—मत् *n.* to such as terminate in any other vowel than अ.

महत् Great, in all those cases where न् occurs before the radical त्, makes आ, instead of अ, after the radical ह, as in this example.

महत्

महत् Great, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	महान्	महान्तौ	महान्तः
2.	महान्तं	do.	महतः
3.	महता	महद्भ्यां	महद्भिः
4.	महते	do.	महद्भ्यः
5.	महतः	do.	do.
6.	do.	महतोः	महतां
7.	महति	do.	महत्सु
8.	महन्	महान्तौ	महान्तः

Feminine.

Case 1.	महती	महत्यौ	महत्यः

See नदी 3d declension, feminines in ई.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2.	महत्	महती	महान्ति

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, like the masculine.

106. NOUNS ending in consonants of the 3d class are formed by the affixes इन्, विन्, मिन्, and आलिन्, and may be declined in each gender like धनिन् Wealthy, an adjective derived from धन Wealth, by the affix इन्.

धनिन्

धनिन् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	धनी	धनिनौ	धनिनः
2.	धनिनं	do.	do.
3.	धनिना	धनिभ्यां	धनिभिः
4.	धनिने	do.	धनिभ्यः
5.	धनिनः	do.	do.
6.	do.	धनिनोः	धनिनां
7.	धनिनि	do.	धनिषु
8.	धनिन्	धनिनौ	धनिनः

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	धनिनी	धनिन्यौ	धनिन्यः
2.	धनिनीं	do.	धनिनीः

The rest like नदी. See feminines in ई, 3d declension.

Neuter.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1, 2.	धनि	धनिनी	धनीनि

The rest like the masculine.

After this example may be declined a great many attributive nouns; such as कामी *m.*—कामिनी *f.*—कामि *n.* Lustful, छत्री *m.*—छत्रिणी *f.*—छत्रि *n.* Who carries an umbrella, दंडी *m.*—दंडिनी *f.*—दंडि *n.* Who carries a staff, a kind of pilgrim, तपस्वी *m.*—तपस्विनी *f.*—तपस्वि *n.* A zealot, मेधावी *m.*—मेधाविनी *f.*—मेधावि *n.* Of a good understanding, वाक्मी *m.*—वाक्मिनी *f.*—वाक्मि *n.* Verbose, eloquent, एकाकी *m.*—एकाकिनी *f.*—एकाकि *n.* Who is alone, lonely, single.

Anomalies in इन्.

The word पथिन् *m.* A road, मथिन् *m.* A churn-staff, and ऋभुक्षिन् *m.* A title of *Indra*, are anomalous. They make the 1ſt caſe ſingular in आः inſtead of ई, and aſſume न् in the firſt five places immediately before the radical थ and क्ष, as alſo in the ſeventh caſe plural, and 8th dual and plural.

पथिन् declined.

Maſculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Caſe 1.	पन्थाः	पन्थानौ	पन्थानः
2.	पन्थानं	do.	पथः
3.	पथा	पथिभ्यां	पथिभिः
4.	पथे	do.	पथिभ्यः
5.	पथः	do.	do.
6.	do.	पथोः	पथान्
7.	पथि	do.	पथिषु
8.	पथिन्	पन्थानौ	पन्थानः

107. NOUNS ending in conſonants of the 4th claſs include participles and other attributives formed by the terminations वस् and ईयस्, and which reſpectively form their 1ſt caſe in वान् or ईयान् *m.*—उषी or ईयसी *f.* and वः वत् or ईयः *n.* The word ययाचिवस् Who formerly ſought, or was ſeeking, which is the proper form of the participle of the 1ſt paſt tenſe, in the 1ſt or common active voice, may ſerve as an example of ſuch as end in वस्.

ययाचिवस्

यथाविवस् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	यथाविवान्	यथाविवांसौ	यथाविवांसः
2.	यथाविवांसं	do.	यथान्युषः
3.	यथान्युषा	यथाविवद्भ्यां	यथाविवद्भिः
4.	यथान्युषे	do.	यथाविवद्भ्यः
5.	यथान्युषः	do.	do.
6.	do.	यथान्युषोः	यथान्युषां
7.	यथान्युषि	do.	यथाविवत्सु

Feminine.

Case 1.	यथान्युषी	यथान्युष्यौ	यथान्युष्यः

The rest regular like नदी in the 3d declension.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2. यथाविवन् or यथाविवः यथान्युषी यथान्यूंषि

The rest like the masculine.

In like manner may be declined the attributive विद्वस् Learned, derived from विद् Know, and वस्.

विद्वस् declined.

Masculine.

Case 1.	विद्वान्	विद्वांसौ	विद्वांसः
2.	विद्वांसं	do.	विदुषः
3.	विदुषा	विद्वद्भ्यां	विद्वद्भिः
4.	विदुषे	do.	विद्वद्भ्यः
5.	विदुषः	do.	do.
6.	do.	विदुषोः	विदुषां
7.	विदुषि	do.	विद्वत्सु
8.	विद्वन्	विद्वांसौ	विद्वांसः

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Cafe 1.	विदुषी	विदुष्यौ	विदुष्यः

The reft like feminines of the 3d declenfion, नदी.

Neuter.

Cafe 1 and 2.	विद्वत्	विदुषी	विद्वांसि

The reft like the mafculine.

पुंस् Male, mafculine, though not ftrictly formed by the affix वस्, is neverthelefs declined, for the moft part, like the above examples, in the mafculine gender only.

Mafculine.

पुंस् declined.

Cafe 1.	पुमान्	पुमांसौ	पुमांसः
2.	पुमांसं	do.	पुंसः
3.	पुंसा	पुंभ्यां	पुंभिः
4.	पुंसे	do.	पुंभ्यः
5.	पुंसः	do.	do.
6.	do.	पुंसोः	पुंसां
7.	पुंसि	do.	पुंसु or पुंस्सु
8.	पुमन्	पुमांसौ	पुमांसः

Such words of this clafs as end in इयस् are adjectives in the fuperlative degree, and may be declined like गरीयस् Heavieft, very heavy, from गुरु Heavy, important, grave, and the affix ईयस्.

गरीयस् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	गरीयान्	गरीयांसौ	गरीयांसः
2.	गरीयांसं	do.	गरीयसः
3.	गरीयसा	गरीयोभ्यां	गरीयोभिः
4.	गरीयसे	do.	गरीयोभ्यः
5.	गरीयसः	do.	do.
6.	do.	गरीयसोः	गरीयसां
7.	गरीयसि	do.	गरीयस्सु

Feminine.

Case 1. गरीयसी &c. like feminines in ई 3d declension.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2.	गरीयः	गरीयसी	गरीयांसि

The rest like the masculine.

After this last example may be declined any other adjectives, which take the same form in the superlative degree; such as यवीयस् Youngest, exceedingly young, लघीयस् Lightest, exceedingly light, मतियस् Most intelligent, वर्षीयस् Oldest, दवीयस् Most distant, &c.

108. NOUNS terminating in silent consonants of the 4th class, in their crude state end in अन्, and, for the most part, make their first case sing. if masculine, in आ, and if neuter, in अ. Those of this class which end in वन् or मन्, the व or म being combined with the preceding consonant, may be declined like ब्रह्मन्, which, as a masculine, signifies God the creator, and as a neuter, God abstractedly from all qualities: but others, where the termination is not preceded by conjunct consonants, differ in several cases, and are therefore anomalous. There are not a great many words of the 4th class.

ब्रह्मन्

ब्रह्मन् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	ब्रह्मा	ब्रह्माणौ	ब्रह्माणः
2.	ब्रह्माणं	do.	ब्रह्मणः
3.	ब्रह्मणा	ब्रह्मभ्यां	ब्रह्मभिः
4.	ब्रह्मणे	do.	ब्रह्मभ्यः
5.	ब्रह्मणः	do.	do.
6.	do.	ब्रह्मणोः	ब्रह्मणां
7.	ब्रह्मणि	do.	ब्रह्मसु
8.	ब्रह्मन्	ब्रह्माणौ	ब्रह्माणः

Obs. Such feminines as may occur, formed from masculines in अन् of this class, are declined like feminines in ई, as ब्रह्माणी The consort of *Brahmā*, राज्ञी A queen, ब्राह्मणी A female of the *Brāhman* tribe. See नदी 3d declension.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2.	ब्रह्म	ब्रह्मणी	ब्रह्माणि
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, like the masculine.			
8.	ब्रह्मन् or ब्रह्म	ब्रह्मणी	ब्रह्माणि

After these examples, according to their genders, are declined the following words: अध्वन् *m.* A road, आत्मन् *m.* Air, spirit, soul, self, कर्म्मन् Work, अथर्व्वन् *m.* A *Brāhman*, अथर्व्वन् *n.* One of the *Vēdas*, सद्मन् *n.* A place of abode, नर्म्मन् *n.* Sport, pleasure. जन्मन् *m.* Birth, वर्म्मन् *m.* Armour, लक्ष्मन् *n.* Mark, distinction, भर्म्मन् *n.* Cane, reed, sugar-cane, पर्व्वन् *n.* Joint, knot, division of a book, चर्म्मन् *n.* Leather, skin, वर्त्मन् *n.* Road, path, eyelid, छद्मन् Cover, lid, secret, यज्वन् *m.* Who sacrifices, and a few others, with their compounds; such as

 अग्रजन्मन्

अग्रजन्मन् A *Brāhman*, an elder brother. When placed adjectively they may be declined in three genders.

Anomalies in अन्.

राजन्, A king, one of the military order, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	राजा	राजानौ	राजानः
2.	राजानं	do.	राज्ञः
3.	राज्ञा	राजभ्यां	राजभिः
4.	राज्ञे	do.	राजभ्यः
5.	राज्ञः	do.	do.
6.	do.	राज्ञोः	राज्ञां
7.	राज्ञि or राजनि	do.	राजसु
8.	राजन्	राजानौ	राजानः

Obs. The feminine of राजा is राज्ञी. See 3d declension.

श्वन् A dog, declined.

Masculine.

Case 1.	श्वा	श्वानौ	श्वानः
2.	श्वानं	do.	शुनः
3.	शुना	श्वभ्यां	श्वभिः
4.	शुने	do.	श्वभ्यः
5.	शुनः	do.	do.
6.	do.	शुनोः	शुनां
7.	शुनि	शुनोः	श्वसु
8.	श्वन्	श्वानौ	श्वानः

Obs. The feminine of श्वा is शुनी declined like feminines in ई of the 3d declension. See नदी.

युवन्

युवन् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	युवा	युवानौ	युवानः
2.	युवानं	do.	यूनः
3.	यूना	युवभ्यां	युवभिः
4.	यूने	do.	युवभ्यः
5.	यूनः	do.	do.
6.	do.	यूनोः	यूनां
7.	यूनि	do.	युवसु
8.	युवन्	युवानौ	युवानः

Obs. The feminine of युवा is युवती or युवतिः

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2.	युव	युवनी	युवानि

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, like the masculine.

मघवन् A title of *Indra*, is declined like श्वन्, except that in those cases where the radical व of श्वन् is changed to उ, that of this word is, with the preceding vowel अ, changed to ओ, thus making मघोनः, मघोना &c.   मघवन् A title of *Indra*, declined.

Masculine.

Case 1.	मघवा	मघवानौ	मघवानः
2.	मघवानं	do.	मघोनः
3.	मघोना	मघवभ्यां	मघवभिः
4.	मघोने	do.	मघवभ्यः
5.	मघोनः	do.	do.
6.	do.	मघोनोः	मघोनां
7.	मघोनि	do.	मघवसु
8.	मघवन्	मघवानौ	मघवानः

अर्व्वन् A horfe, declined.

Mafculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Cafe 1.	अर्व्वा	अर्व्वन्तौ	अर्व्वन्तः
2.	अर्व्वन्तं	do.	do.
3.	अर्व्वता	अर्व्वद्भ्यां	अर्व्वद्भिः
4.	अर्व्वते	do.	अर्व्वद्भ्यः
5.	अर्व्वतः	do.	do.
6.	do.	अर्व्वतोः	अर्व्वतां
7.	अर्व्वति	do.	अर्व्वत्सु
8.	अर्व्वन्	अर्व्वन्तौ	अर्व्वन्तः

पूषन् An epithet of the fun, declined.

Mafculine.

Cafe 1.	पूषा	पूषणौ	पूषणः
2.	पूषणं	do.	पूष्णः or पूषः
3.	पूष्णा or पूषा	पूषभ्यां	पूषभिः
4.	पूष्णे or पूषे	do.	पूषभ्यः
5.	पूष्णः or पूषः	do.	do.
6.	do. or do.	पूष्णोः or पूषोः	पूष्णां or पूषां
7.	पूष्णि, पूषणि or पूषि	do. or do.	पूषसु
8.	पूषन्	पूषणौ	पूषणः

अर्य्यमन्

अर्य्यमन् The sun, declined.

Masculine.[1]

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	अर्य्यमा	अर्य्यमणौ	अर्य्यमणः
2.	अर्य्यमणं	do.	do.
3.	अर्य्यमणा	अर्य्यमभ्यां	अर्य्यमभिः
4.	अर्य्यमणे	do.	अर्य्यमभ्यः
5.	अर्य्यमणः	do.	do.
6.	do.	अर्य्यमणोः	अर्य्यमणां
7.	अर्य्यमणि	do.	अर्य्यमसु
8.	अर्य्यमन्	अर्य्यमणौ	अर्य्यमणः

ब्रह्महन् Who kills a *Brāhman*, and other compounds with the verbal root हन् Smite, slay, substitute घ for ह before the 2nd plur. 3d, 4th, and 5th sing. 6th sing. 6th dual and plur. and 7th sing. and dual.

ब्रह्महन् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	ब्रह्महा	ब्रह्महणौ	ब्रह्महणः
2.	हणं	do.	घ्नः
3.	घ्ना	हभ्यां	हभिः
4.	घ्ने	do.	हभ्यः
5.	घ्नः	do.	do.
6.	do.	घ्नोः	घ्नां
7.	घ्नि	do.	हसु
8.	हन्	हणौ	हणः

So may be declined वृत्रहन् A title of the god *Indra*, &c.

Nouns of number, which in their crude state end in अन्, are declined after one form for all genders, and in the plural number only.

पंचन्

पंचन् Five, declined.

Plural.

Case 1. पंच 2. पंच 3. पंचभिः 4. पंचभ्यः
5. पंचभ्यः 6. पंचानां 7. पंचसु 8. पंच

Thus may also be declined सप्तन् Seven, अष्टन् Eight, नवन् Nine, दशन् Ten. But अष्टन् Eight, has two forms.

अष्टन् Eight, declined.

Cases 1. अष्ट or अष्टौ 2. अष्ट or अष्टौ 3. अष्टभिः or अष्टाभिः
4. अष्टभ्यः or अष्टाभ्यः 5. अष्टभ्यः or अष्टाभ्यः 6. अष्टानां
7. अष्टसु or अष्टासु 8. अष्ट or अष्टौ

अहन् *n.* Day, makes अहः (for अहर्) in the 1st case singular, अहो before the signs of the cases beginning with भ्, अह्न् or अहन् before such as begin with a vowel, and अहस् or अहः before सु or the 7th case plural; as in the following example:

अहन् declined.

Neuter.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1, 2, 8.	अहः	अह्नी or अहनी	अहानि
3.	अह्ना	अहोभ्यां	अहोभिः
4.	अह्ने	do.	अहोभ्यः
5.	अह्नः	do.	do.
6.	do.	अह्नोः	अह्नां
7.	अह्नि or अहनि	do.	अहःसु or अहस्सु.

109. NOUNS of the 6th class ending in क्, ख्, ग्, or घ्, make their 1st case singular in क् or ग्, and substitute ग् for either of those radical letters before the signs of the 3d, 4th, and 5th case dual and plural, which begin with भ्, and क् before that of the 7th case plural, which has

सु for

म् for its initial. In all the other cases the radical final is preserved. They may be declined like the compound term सर्व्वशक् An attributive of three genders derived from सर्व्व All, and the verbal root शक् Able.

सर्व्वशक् Omnipotent, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	सर्व्व शक् or शग्	सर्व्वशकौ	सर्व्वशकः
2.	शकं	do.	do.
3.	शका	शग्भ्यां	शग्भिः
4.	शके	do.	शग्भ्यः
5.	शकः	do.	do.
6.	do.	शकोः	शकां
7.	शकि	do.	शक्षु
8.	शक्	शकौ	शकः

Feminine.

The feminine is like the masculine; or if made to terminate in ई, it is declined like feminines of the 3d declension.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2. सर्व्वशक् or शग् सर्व्वशकी सर्व्वशंकि

The rest like the masculine.

After this example may be declined चित्रलिख् Who writes wonderfully well.

चित्रलिख् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	चित्रलिक् or लिग्	चित्रलिखौ	चित्रलिखः
2.	लिखं	do.	do.
3.	लिखा	लिग्भ्यां	लिग्भिः
4.	लिखे	do.	लिग्भ्यः
5.	लिखः	do.	do.
6.	do.	लिखोः	लिखां
7.	लिखि	do.	लिक्षु
8.	Like the nominative.		

Feminine.

The feminine is like the masculine.

Neuter.

Case 1 and 2. चित्रलिक् or लिग् चित्रलिखी चित्रलिंखि

The rest like the masculine.

If any words should occur in ग् or घ्, which can seldom happen, they may be inflected upon the same principles as these two examples, which may serve for most of the other classes which follow this in due succession.

110. IT may be observed as a general rule, applicable to this, and most of the following classes, that such words as form their 1st case sing. masc. in क् or ग्, ट् or ड्, त् or द्, प् or ब्, respectively substitute for the radical finals ग्, ड्, द्, and ब्, before the six cases beginning with भ्, as भ्यां, भिः &c. and क्, ट्, त्, and प्, before सु, the 7th case plural; but before all the other cases, which begin with a vowel, such as औ, अः, अं, &c. the radical final, whatever it may chance to be, is resumed. Such as are neuter assume a nasal before the final radical in the 1st and 2d cases plural.

NOUNS

111. NOUNS of the 7th clafs, ending in च्, छ्, ज्, or झ्, of which fome make their 1ft cafe fingular by fubftituting क् or ग् for their radical finals, others ट or ड, and a few are anomalous. The former are for the moft part declined like words of the preceding clafs, and are त्वच् Skin, वाच् Speech, रुज् *f.* Difeafe, असृज् *n.* Blood, ऋत्विज् A fort of prieft; with compounds, formed with fuch verbal roots as मुच् Shed, युज् Join, couple, ऊर्ज् Grow ftrong, and a few others. But thofe which form the nominative fingular in ट or ड, fuch as compounds with भ्राज्, व्राज्, राज्, &c. may be declined like देवभ्राज्, What enlightens the Gods or celeftials, an epithet of the fun.

देवभ्राज् declined.

Mafculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Cafe 1.	देवभ्राट् or भ्राड्	देवभ्राजौ	देवभ्राजः
2.	भ्राजं	do.	do.
3.	भ्राजा	भ्राड्भ्यां	भ्राड्भि &c.

Feminine.

The feminine is either like the mafculine, or makes देवभ्राजी, and is then regularly declined like नदी, a feminine in ई of the 3d declenfion.

Neuter.

Cafe 1. 2. देवभ्राट् or भ्राड् देवभ्राजी देवभ्रांजि

The reft like the mafculine.

After this example are declined विभ्राज् Particularly fplendid, सम्राज् Who fhines or reigns univerfally (the fupreme fovereign), and other fimilar compounds; with परिव्राज् One who moves about, or one who has renounced all wordly things, विश्वसृज् Who creates the univerfe, परिमृज् Who fweeps or cleanfes about, देवेज् Who worfhips the Gods

with offerings; and a few others derived from the fame roots; except विश्वराज् An univerfal fovereign, which lengthens the final vowel of विश्व wherever the radical ज् of राज् is altered, as in 1ft fing. विश्वाराद् or विश्वाराड्, &c. But विश्वसृज्, according to fome authors, fhould be declined like nouns in ज् which end the 1ft cafe fing. in क् or ग्.

Anomalies in च्, छ्, ज्, श्.

Of words ending in च् there is a certain number compounded of the verbal root अञ्च् Move, which make their 1ft cafe in ङ्, dropping the radical च्. The words principally to be confidered under this head are प्राञ्च् Eaftern, अवाञ्च् Southern, प्रत्यञ्च् Weftern, and उदञ्च् Northern; which terms are, by fome authors, faid to be compofed of अञ्च्, and the infeparable prepofition प्र For, forth, forward, अव From, or down, प्रति Back, backward, and उत् Up, upward. The *Hindus* make the Eaft their firft point, and imagining themfelves facing the rifing fun, ufe the terms forward and backward for eaft and weft. The north they confider as upwards, and the fouth as downwards.

प्राञ्च् Eaftern, declined.

Mafculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Cafe 1.	प्राङ्	प्राञ्चौ	प्राञ्चः
2.	प्राञ्चं	do.	प्राचः
3.	प्राचा	प्राग्भ्यां	प्राग्भिः
4.	प्राचे	do.	प्राग्भ्यः
5.	प्राचः	do.	प्राग्भ्यः
6.	do.	प्राचोः	प्राचां
7.	प्राचि	do.	प्राक्षु

Feminine.

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	प्राची	प्राच्यौ	प्राच्यः

The rest regular like नदी in the 3d declension.

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	प्राक्	प्राची	प्रांचि

The rest like the masculine.

अवाञ्च् Southern, is, by analogy, declined like प्राञ्च्.

प्रत्यञ्च् Western, declined.

Masculine.

Case 1.	प्रत्यङ्	प्रत्यंचौ	प्रत्यंचः
2.	प्रत्यंचं	do.	प्रतीचः
3.	प्रतीचा	प्रत्यग्भ्यां	प्रत्यग्भिः
4.	प्रतीचे	do.	प्रत्यग्भ्यः
5.	प्रतीचः	do.	do.
6.	do.	प्रतीचोः	प्रतीचां
7.	प्रतीचि	do.	प्रत्यक्षु

Feminine.

Case 1.	प्रतीची	प्रतीच्यौ	प्रतीच्यः
2.	प्रतीचीं	do.	प्रतीचीः

The rest like नदी 3d declension.

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	प्रत्यक्	प्रतीची	प्रत्यंचि

The rest like the masculine.

उदञ्च् Northern, is declined like प्रत्यञ्च्.

When the verbal root अञ्च्, forming the last member of a compound, signifies honour, worship, or respect, it is thus declined:

प्राञ्च्

प्राञ्च् Who worſhips, declined.*

Maſculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Caſe 1.	प्राङ्	प्राञ्चौ	प्राञ्चः
2.	प्राञ्चं	do.	do.
3.	प्राञ्चा	प्राङ्भ्यां	प्राङ्भिः
4.	प्राञ्चे	do.	प्राङ्भ्यः
5.	प्राञ्चः	do.	do.
6.	do.	प्राञ्चोः	प्राञ्चां
7.	प्राञ्चि	do.	प्राङ्क्षु or प्राङ्षु

Feminine.

The feminine is either the ſame as the maſculine, or may be declined like feminines in ई, making in the 1ſt caſe प्राञ्ची, प्राञ्च्यौ, प्राञ्च्यः, like नदी 3d declenſion.

Neuter.

Caſe 1. 2. प्राङ् प्राञ्ची प्राञ्चि

The reſt like the maſculine.

तिर्यञ्च् Moving awry, another compound with the root अञ्च्, differs from प्रत्यञ्च् Weſtern, in the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th ſingular, 6th and 7th dual, and 2nd and 6th plural, in all which caſes श्च is introduced before the radical final.

तिर्यञ्च्

तिर्यञ्च् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	तिर्यङ्	तिर्यञ्चौ	तिर्यञ्चः
2.	तिर्यञ्चं	do.	तिरश्चः
3.	तिरश्चा	तिर्यग्भ्यां	तिर्यग्भिः
4.	तिरश्चे	do.	तिर्यग्भ्यः
5.	तिरश्चः	do.	do.
6.	do.	तिरश्चोः	तिरश्चां
7.	तिरश्चि	do.	तिर्यक्षु

Feminine.

Case 1.	तिरश्ची	तिरश्च्यौ	तिरश्च्यः

The rest like नदी 3d declension.

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	तिर्यक्	तिरश्ची	तिर्यञ्चि

The rest like the masculine.

There are several other compounds of अञ्च्; such as सम्यञ्च् Moving together, alike, or equally, देवद्र्यञ्च् Worshipping the Gods, विश्वद्र्यञ्च् Moving universally, and सध्र्यञ्च् Moving along with, where the first members of these compounds are respectively changed from सम्, देव, विश्व, and सह, to समि, देवद्रि, विश्वद्रि, and सध्रि. They are declined like प्रत्यञ्च् Western.

Compounds with प्राछ् Ask, besides being inflected like देवभाज्, according to some authors, substitute श् for छ् before certain cases.

तत्व

तत्त्व प्राड़् Who afks the particulars, declined.

Mafculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Cafe 1.	तत्त्व प्राट् or प्राड़्	तत्त्व प्राछौ or प्राशौ	तत्त्व प्राछः or प्राशः
2.	प्राछं or प्राशं	do.	do.
3.	प्राछा or प्राशा	प्राड्भ्यां	प्राड्भि
4.	प्राछे or प्राशे	do.	प्राड्भ्यः
5.	प्राछः or प्राशः	do.	do.
6.	do. or do.	प्राछोः or प्राशोः	प्राछां or प्राशां
7.	प्राछि or प्राशि	do.	प्राट्सु

Feminine.

The feminine is either like the mafculine, or makes तत्त्वप्राछी and is declined like नदी, declenfion 3d.

Neuter.

Cafe 1. 2.	तत्त्वप्राक्	तत्त्वप्राछी or प्राशी	तत्त्वप्रांछि

The reft like the mafculine.

Of nouns in ज्, असृज् *n.* Blood, खज् Limping, and अवयाज् An inferior worfhipper, are anomalous in fome cafes.

असृज् Blood, declined.

Neuter.

Cafe 1.	असृक् or असृग्	असृजी	असृंजि
2.	do.	do.	do. or असानि
3.	असृजा or अस्ना	असृग्भ्यां	असृग्भिः
4.	असृजे or अस्ने	do.	असृग्भ्यः
5.	असृजः	do.	do.
6.	do.	असृजोः	असृजां
7.	असृजि	do.	असृक्षु

खज्

खञ्ज् Limping, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	खन्	खंजौ	खंजः
2.	खंजं	do.	do.
3.	खंजा	खन्भ्यां	खन्भिः
4.	खंजे	do.	खन्भ्यः
5.	खंजः	do.	do.
6.	do.	खंजोः	खंजां
7.	खंजि	do.	खन्सु

अवयाज् An inferior worshipper, declined.

Masculine.

Case 1.	अवयाः	अवयाजौ	अवयाजः
2.	अवयाजं	do.	do.
3.	अवयाजा	अवयोभ्यां	अवयोभिः
4.	अवयाजे	do.	अवयोभ्यः
5.	अवयाजः	do.	do.
6.	do.	अवयाजोः	अवयाजां
7.	अवयाजि	do.	अवयाक्षु

112. NOUNS of the 8th class ending in द ड्र ड़ or ढ् can seldom appear; but should any occur, they make their 1st case singular in द् or ड्, and may be regularly declined like those of the preceding class which form the 1st case singular in the same letters.

113. NOUNS of the 9th class ending in त्, थ्, द्, or ध्, change the radical final to त् or द् in the 1st case singular, to द् in the 3d, 4th, and 5th cases dual and plural, and to त् in the 7th case plural; and they are, for the most part, inflected after the example of हरित् Green, a noun of three genders.

हरित्

हरित् Green, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Cafe 1.	हरिन् or हरिद्	हरितौ	हरितः
2.	हरितं	do.	do.
3.	हरिता	हरिद्भ्यां	हरिद्भिः
4.	हरिते	do.	हरिद्भ्यः
5.	हरितः	do.	do.
6	do.	हरितोः	हरितां
7.	हरिति	do.	हरित्सु

Feminine.

The feminine is like the mafculine.

Neuter.

Cafe 1. 2.	हरित्	हरिती	हरिन्ति

The reft like the mafculine.

After one or other of thefe forms, according to the gender, may be declined all regular words of the above defcription; fuch as मरुत् *m.* The wind; विद्युत् *f.* Lightning, lightlefs; सम्पत् *f.* Wealth; जगत् *n.* The world; अग्निचित् *m.* A fire-place, a funeral pile; अग्निमथ् Who excites fire (by friction); हृद् *n.* The cheft; क्रव्याद् Flefh-eater; धृत् *f.* A couplet, or verfe; कुमुद् A hump; ककुद् *f.* A hump; तवद् *f.* A certain bird; नरद् *f.* A mountain; दृषद् *f.* A kind of ftone ufed as a muller; भसद् *f.* The womb; शरद् *f.* A feafon of the year; संविद् *f.* Acknowledgment, confent; प्रतिपद् *f.* The 1ft and 15th of the lunar month; उपनिषद् *f.* The myfteries of the Hindu religion; with compounds of which the root विद् Know, is the laft member; fuch as धर्मविद् One who is acquainted with the religious and moral duties. But compounds

with

with the root बुध् Know, though otherwise regular, have the peculiarity of changing the ब् to भ् in the 1st case singular, 3d, 4th, and 5th cases dual and plural, and 7th plural; as तत्त्वबुध् Who knows the principle, which in those cases makes तत्त्वभुद्भ्यां &c. समिध् *f.* Firewood, fuel, and others in ध् are in all cases regular.

Obs. With respect to words of this class ending in न्, care must be taken not to confound with them those of the 1st and 2nd classes.

यकृत् *n.* A disease of the spleen, and शकृत् *n.* Ordure, are either regular, like हरित्, or have another form in some cases.

यकृत् declined.

Neuter.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	यकृत्	यकृती	यकृन्ति
2.	do.	do.	do. or यकानि
3.	यकृता or यक्ना	यकृद्भ्यां or यकभ्यां	यकृद्भिः or यकभिः
4.	यकृते यक्ने	do. or do.	यकृद्भ्यः or यकभ्यः
5.	यकृतः or यक्नः	do. or do.	do. or do.
6.	do. or do.	यकृतोः or यक्नोः	यकृतां or यक्नां
7.	यकृति or यक्नि	do. or do.	यकृत्सु

Compounds with पाद् Foot, such as सुपाद् Having a beautiful foot, and व्याघ्रपाद् Tiger-foot, the name of a plant, make पद् in the masc. and feminine, before the 2nd plural, and following cases; except the 7th plural, where the radical आ is resumed. In the neuter gender पाद् makes पाद् or पात्, पदी and पन्दि in the 1st and 2nd cases singular, dual, and plural; but the rest like the masculine.

दन् for दन्त A tooth, sometimes makes 1. दन्त्, दन्तौ, दन्तः 2. दन्तं, दन्तौ, दतः and drops the radical न in all the other cases. Or the word may be regularly declined, as in the 1st declension.

114. NOUNS of the 10th clafs ending in प्, फ्, ब् and भ् form the 1ft cafe fingular in प् or ब्, and change the radical final to ब्, in applying the 3d, 4th, and 5th cafes dual and plural, and to प् in the 7th cafe plural. There are not many words of this defcription; but fhould any occur, they may be declined, in the mafculine and feminine, like ककुभ् *f.* A relative point in the horizon, with the exception of अप् *f.* which is anomalous.

ककुभ् declined.

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Cafe 1.	ककुप् or ककुब्	ककुभौ	ककुभः
2.	ककुभं	do.	do.
3.	ककुभा	ककुब्भ्यां	ककुब्भिः
4.	ककुभे	do.	ककुब्भ्यः
5.	ककुभः	do.	do.
6.	do.	ककुभोः	ककुभां
7.	ककुभि	do.	ककुप्सु

अप् *f.* Water, is thus declined in the plural number only.

अप् declined.

Feminine.

	Plur.
Cafe 1.	आपः
2.	अपः
3.	अद्भिः
4.	अद्भ्यः
5.	अद्भ्यः
6.	अपां
7.	अप्सु

Compounds, of which the fecond member is अप्, may be regularly declined according to the general rule, in three genders; as स्वप् Poffeffing good water; making, however, in the 1ft and 2nd plural, in the neuter स्वंपि or स्वांपि.

115. NOUNS of the 11th clafs ending in य्, र्, ल्, व्. There are none in य्. In र् are गिर् *f.* Speech, language; पुर् City; धुर् *f.* A burthen; and द्वार् *f.* A door; with वार् *n.* Water, and चतुर् Four. If any occur in ल्, they are regular, the radical final undergoing no change. In व् there are very few; among which are दिव् *f.* The fky, and its compounds: fuch as सुदिव् Having a good fky (as a day).

गिर् Speech, declined.

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Cafe 1.	गीः	गिरौ	गिरः
2.	गिरं	do.	do.
3.	गिरा	गीर्भ्यां	गीर्भिः
4.	गिरे	do.	गीर्भ्यः
5.	गिरः	do.	do.
6.	do.	गिरोः	गिरां
7.	गिरि	do.	गीर्षु

So पुर्, धुर्, and द्वार्, which in the 1ft cafe fingular make पूः, धूः, and द्वाः.

वार् *n.* Water, declined.

Neuter.

Cafe 1. 2.	वाः	वारी	वारि
3.	वारा	वार्भ्यां	वार्भिः

The reft regular like गिर्.

चतुर् Four, in its primitive ſtate, is inflected in the plural number only; making in the maſculine 1. चत्वारः, 2. चतुरः, 3. चतुर्भिः, 4. चतुर्भ्यः, 5. ditto, 6. चतुर्णां, 7. चतुर्षु. In the feminine चतस् is ſubſtituted; as 1. चतस्रः, 2. do: 3. चतसृभिः, 4. चतसृभ्यः, 5. do. 6. चतसृणां or चतसॄणां, 7. चतसृषु. In the neuter gender it makes, in its 1ſt and 2d caſes, चत्वारि, and in the reſt like the maſculine. But if the ſame word be the laſt of a compound, bearing an attributive ſignification, it may be declined in each gender and number.

प्रियचतुर् Who hath four favourites, declined.

Maſculine and *Feminine.*

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Caſe 1.	प्रिय चत्वाः	प्रिय चत्वारौ	प्रिय चत्वारः
2.	चत्वारं	do.	चतुरः
3.	चतुरा	चतुर्भ्यां	चतुर्भिः
4.	चतुरे	do.	चतुर्भ्यः
5.	चतुरः	do.	do.
6.	do.	चतुरोः	चतुरां
7.	चतुरि	do.	चतुर्षु
8.	चतुः	चत्वारौ	चत्वारः

Neuter.

Caſe 1. 2.	प्रिय चतुः	प्रिय चत्वारी	प्रियचत्वारि

The reſt like the maſculine.

दिव् *f.* Sky, heaven, makes, द्यौः in the 1ſt caſe ſingular, द्यु before the ſeven caſes which begin with a conſonant, and दिव् in every other place.

दिव

दिव् declined.

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	द्यौः	दिवौ	दिवः
2.	दिवं	do.	do.
3.	दिवा	द्युभ्यां	द्युभिः
4.	दिवे	do.	द्युभ्यः
5.	दिवः	do.	do.
6.	do.	दिवोः	दिवां
7.	दिवि	do.	द्युषु

So सुदिव् Having a fine sky (epithet of a fine day), in the masculine and feminine is declined like the primitive word; but in the neuter thus:

सुदिव् declined.

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	सुद्यु	सुदिवी	सुदीवि

The rest like the masculine and feminine.

116. NOUNS of the 12th class in श्, ष्, स्.

Of such of this class as end in श्, some form the 1st case singular in क् or ग्, and others in ट् or ड्. Of the former are दिश् *f.* Any relative point, or situation in the horizon; दृश् *f.* Sight, eye; and compounds with the verbal roots दिश् Point, show; दृश् See, स्पृश् Touch, and मृश् Consult, advise; and of the latter are compounds with विश् Enter, and नश् Perish, be lost. But नश् changes its radical final to either क् or ग्, or ट् and ड्, at the option of the writer. By a due observance of the rule laid down, p. 80. 116, the declination of nouns in श् will be found easy.

मर्म्म स्पृश्

मर्म्म स्पृश् What touches the heart, declined.

Mafculine and *Feminine.*

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Cafe 1.	मर्म्म स्पृक् or ग्	मर्म्म स्पृशौ	मर्म्म स्पृशः
2.	स्पृशं	do.	do.
3.	स्पृशा	स्पृग्भ्यां	स्पृग्भिः
4.	स्पृशे	do.	स्पृग्भ्यः
5.	स्पृशः	do.	do.
6.	do.	स्पृशोः	स्पृशां
7.	स्पृशि	do.	स्पृक्षु
8.	As the 1ft.		

Neuter.

Cafe 1. 2.	मर्म्म स्पृक्	मर्म्म स्पृशी	मर्म्म स्पृंशि

The reft like the mafculine.

After the above example may be declined compounds with दिश्, दृश् and मृश्, in every gender; and दिश् and दृश्, confidered as nouns fubftantive, in the feminine gender only, which is the fame as the mafculine.

गृहविश् Who enters a houfe, declined.

Mafculine and *Feminine.*

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Cafe 1.	गृहविट् or ड्	गृहविशौ	गृहविशः
2.	विशं	do.	do.
3.	विशा	विड्भ्यां	विड्भिः
4.	विशे	do.	विड्भ्यः
5.	विशः	do.	do.
6.	do.	विशोः	विशां
7.	विशि	do.	विट्सु
8.	As the 1ft cafe.		

Neuter.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Cafe 1. 2.	गृहविद्	गृहविशी	गृहवींशि

The reft like the mafculine.

Nouns of the 12th clafs in ष्, for the moft part, fubftitute : for the radical final in the 1ft cafe fingular, र् in the 3d, 4th, and 5th cafes dual and plural: and, optionally, : in the 7th plural; and if the vowel preceding the final confonant be इ or उ, it is ufually made ई or ऊ in thofe cafes, except in the 1ft neuter.

सजुष् A companion, is thus declined.

Mafculine and Feminine.

Cafe 1.	सजूः	सजुषौ	सजुषः
2.	सजुषं	do.	do.
3.	सजुषा	सजूर्भ्यां	सजूर्भिः
4.	सजुषे	do.	सजूर्भ्यः
5.	सजुषः	do.	do.
6.	do.	सजुषोः	सजुषां
7.	सजुषि	do.	सजूःषु or सजूष्षु
8.	As the 1ft cafe.		

Neuter.

Cafe 1. 2.	सजुः	सजुषी	सजूंषि.

The reft like the mafculine.

After this example, according to the gender, may be declined आशिष् *f.* A bleffing; हविष् *n.* Clarified butter; धनुष् *n.* A bow; and चक्षुष् *n.* An eye.

दोष् *m.* The arm, may likewiſe be ſo inflected; but as it is optional to ſubjoin a naſal to the radical ष् in ſome of the caſes; the following example will explain it.

दोष् The arm, declined.

Maſculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Caſe 1.	दोः	दोषौ	दोषः
2.	दोषं	do.	do. or दोष्णः
3.	दोषा or दोष्णा	दोर्भ्यां	दोर्भिः
4.	दोषे or दोष्णे	do.	दोर्भ्यः
5.	दोषः or दोष्णः	do.	do.
6.	do.	दोषोः or दोष्णोः	दोषां or दोष्णां
7.	दोषि or दोष्णि	do.	दोषुः or दोष्षु
8.	Like the 1ſt caſe.		

चिकिर्ष् A derivative of volition, ſignifying Who wants to do, makes 1. चिकीः, चिकिर्षौ, चिकिर्षः. 2. चिकिर्षं, चिकिर्षौ, चिकिर्षः. 3. चिकिर्षा, चिकीर्भ्यां. चिकीर्भिः, and ſo on, dropping the ष् before every termination beginning with a conſonant, and reſuming it before thoſe which begin with a vowel.

Verbal radicals in ष्, unconnected with क्, as in the character क्ष, ſuch as त्विष् Flame, मुष् Steal, and the like, forming the laſt member of a compound, ſubſtitute ट् or ड् in the 1ſt ſingular, and conſequently ड् before the ſix terminations beginning with भ्; and ट् in the 7th plural. धान्यमुष् Who ſteals grain, may ſerve as an example.

Maſculine.

Masculine and *Feminine*.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	धान्यमुट् or मुड्	धान्यमुषौ	धान्यमुषः
2.	मुषं	do.	do.
3.	मुषा	मुड्भ्यां	मुड्भिः
4.	मुषे	do.	मुड्भ्यः
5.	मुषः	do.	do.
6.	do.	मुषोः	मुषां
7.	मुषि	do.	मुट्सु
8.	As the 1st case.		

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	धान्यमुट्	धान्यमुषी	धान्यमुंषि

The rest like the masculine.

Compound epithets, whereof the last term is a verbal radical ending in ष् connected with क्, so as to form क्ष्, are subject to change that double character to ट् or ड्, क् or ग् in the usual places. गोरक्ष् Who guards cattle, being subject to both forms (according to some grammarians) may serve as an example. गोरक्ष् declined.

Masculine and *Feminine*.

Case 1.	गोरक् or रग्, रट् or रड्	गोरक्षौ	गोरक्षः
2.	गोरक्षं	do.	do.
3.	गोरक्षा	गोरग्भ्यां or गोरड्भ्यां	गोरग्भिः or गोरड्भिः
4.	गोरक्षे	do. or do.	गोरग्भ्यः or गोरड्भ्यः
5.	गोरक्षः	do. or do.	do. or do.
6.	do.	गोरक्षोः	गोरक्षां
7.	गोरक्षि	do.	गोरक्षु or गोरट्सु

The

The verbal root नक्ष Pare, forming similar compounds, is alfo declined after both thefe forms.

पिपक्ष् Wifhing to cook, makes पिपक् or ग्, &c. only; as do दिदक्ष् Wanting to burn, and विवक्ष् Wanting to fay; but विविक्ष् Wanting to enter, makes विविद् or ड्, &c.

The word षष् Six, makes षट् in the 1ft and 2d cafes plural, is declinable in the plural number only, and preferves one form in all genders; as 1. षट् 2. षट् 3. षड्भिः 4. षड्भ्यः 5. षड्भ्यः 6. षण्णां 7. षट्सु.

Nouns of the 12th clafs in स्, exclufive of thofe already noticed in the 4th clafs, (p. 69. 107.) are declined according to the following rules:

Such as end in अस्, if mafculine or feminine, for the moft part, make आः in the 1ft cafe fingular, and change the अस् to ओ before thofe cafes which begin with भ, but are in other refpects regular. The compound attributive सुवचस् Of good fpeech, from सु Good, well, and वचस् Speech, may ferve as an example.

सुवचस् declined.

Mafculine and *Feminine.*

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Cafe 1.	सुवचाः	सुवचसौ	सुवचसः
2.	सुवचसं	do.	do.
3.	सुवचसा	सुवचोभ्यां	सुवचोभिः
4.	सुवचसे	do.	सुवचोभ्यः
5.	सुवचसः	do.	do.
6.	do.	सुवचसोः	सुवचसां
7.	सुवचसि	do.	सुवचस्सु
8.	सुवचस्	सुवचसौ	सुवचसः

Neuter.

Neuter.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1. 2.	सुवचः	सुवचसी	सुवचांसि

The rest like the masculine.

After this example, according to their genders, may be declined such words as the following: वेधस् *m.* A title of *Brahmā*; चन्द्रमस् *m.* The moon; सुवासस् Having fine garments; भास् *m.* Light; मास् *m.* Month, moon; तेजस् Glory, ardour, zeal, valour; नभस् *n.* Sky; ओकस् *n.* Abode, habitation; पयस् *n.* Water, milk; and many others. But उशनस् A title of the planet Venus, makes उशना in the 1st singular, and उशनः, उशनन्, or उशन in the 8th singular. पुरंदंशस् A title of *Indra;* and अनेहस् Time, also drop the ः in the 1st case singular, but are regular in the 8th case.

If the last member of a compound in अस् be a verbal root, the penultimate vowel should remain short in the 1st case singular. Thus the word आसनवस् Who sits on a seat, from आसन A seat, and the verbal root वस् Sit, makes as follows:

Masculine and *Feminine.*

Case 1.	आसनवः	आसनवौ	आसनवः

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	आसनवः	असनवसी	आसनवंसि

In like manner may similar compounds be declined.

When the last member of a compound be a verbal root ending in न्स्, as in सर्व्वहिन्स् Who injures all, the final स is dropped in the 1st case singular, and before भ and स्, but resumed in every other place; thus making सर्व्वहिन्, सर्व्वहिन्सौ, सर्व्वहिन्सः, सर्व्वहिन्सं, &c. सर्व्वहिन्भ्यां, सर्व्वहिन्सु.

Compound

Compound words in इस् and उस्, the laſt member being a verbal root, lengthen thoſe vowels in the firſt caſe ſingular, before the ſix caſes beginning with भ, and before the 7th plural, and change the स to र before भ; as सुपिस् Who moves well, which make 1. सुपीः सुपिसौ सुपिसः 2. सुपिसं सुपिसौ सुपिसः 3. सुपिसा सुपीर्भ्यां सुपीर्भिः 4. सुपिसे सुपीर्भ्यां सुपीर्भ्यः &c. 7. Plur. सुपीष्षु or सुपीःषु.

117. NOUNS of the 13th claſs end in ह, and for the moſt part conſiſt of compound attributives, the laſt member of which is a verbal root. As they do not all form their 1ſt, or nominative caſe ſingular maſculine, alike, it will be neceſſary to divide them according as they change the radical ह in that caſe to क् or ग्, ट् or ड्, :, and आन्.

Compounds with दुह् Milk, and others, the initial of which is द्, make क् or ग् in the 1ſt ſingular, and are regularly inflected according to rule 110, p. 80.

गोदुह् Who milks a cow, declined.

Maſculine and *Feminine.*

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Caſe 1.	गोधुक् or ग्	गोदुहौ	गोदुहः
2.	दुहं	do.	do.
3.	दुहा	धुग्भ्यां	धुग्भिः
4.	दुहे	do.	धुग्भ्यः
5.	दुहः	do.	do.
6.	do.	दुहोः	दुहां
7.	दुहि	do.	धुक्षु
8.	धुक्	दुहौ	दुहः

Neuter.

Neuter.

	Sing.	Dual	Plur.
Case 1. 2.	गोधुक्	गोदुही	गोधुंहि

The rest like the masculine.

Obs. The radical द् of verbal roots is, by a general rule, changed to its proper aspirate ध् in those cases where the radical ह् is changed to क् or ग्.

The verbal roots द्रुह् Hate, मुह् Be insensible, स्नुह् (for ष्णुह्) Vomit, and स्निह् Be kind, forming the last members of compound epithets, may make either क् and ग्, or ट् and ड् in the first case singular, and so be declined like the तत्वमुह् One who is insensible of the true principle.

तत्वमुह् declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual	Plur.
Case 1.	तत्वमुक्, ग्, ट् or ड्	तत्वमुहौ	तत्वमुहः
2.	मुहं	do.	do.
3.	मुहा	मुग्भ्यां or मुड्भ्यां	मुग्भिः or मुड्भिः
4.	मुहे	do.	मुग्भ्यः or मुड्भ्यः
5.	मुहः	do.	do.
6.	do.	मुहोः	मुहां
7.	मुहि	do.	मुक्षु or मुट्सु
8.	मुक् or मुट्	मुहौ	मुहः

Neuter.

	Sing.	Dual	Plur.
Case 1. 2.	तत्वमुक् or मुट्	तत्वमुही	तत्वमुंहि

The rest like the masculine.

Thus

Thus may be declined मित्रद्रुह् Who hates a friend, अन्नस्नुह् Who vomits rice; मित्रस्निह् Who is kind to friends; and other similar compounds.

तुरासाह् A title of *Indra*, forms its 1st case sing. in ट् and ड्, and is so far regularly declined: but it also substitutes ष् for the radical स् in every case where the final ह् is changed; as

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	तुराषाट् or षाड्	तुरासाहौ	तुरासाहः
2.	तुरासाहं	do.	do.
3.	तुरासाहा	तुराषाड्भ्यां	तुराषाड्भिः
4.	तुरासाहे &c. &c.		

The compound epithet मधुलिह् A bee, from मधु Honey, and the verbal root लिह् Lick, changes the radical final to ट् or ड् in the 1st case singular, as do other compounds of this root, and are regularly inflected according to rule 110, p. 80.

मधुलिह् declined.

Masculine and *Feminine*.

Case 1.	मधुलिट् or ड्	मधुलिहौ	मधुलिहः
2.	लिहं	do.	do.
3.	लिहा	लिड्भ्यां	लिड्भिः
4.	लिहे	do.	लिड्भ्यः
5.	लिहः	do.	do.
6.	do.	लिहोः	लिहां
7.	लिहि	do.	लिड्सु or लिट्सु

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	मधुलिट्	मधुलिही	मधुलिंहि

The rest is like the masculine.

The

The root वाह्‌ Bear, carry, being the last of a compound, in general changes the final ह्‌ to ट्‌ or ड्‌ in the nominative singular, and is so far declined like the preceding example; but it also changes वा to ओ, if the preceding word terminate in अ or आ, and to ऊ after any other letter in the 2d case plural, and all the following cases beginning with a vowel. Thus the compounds विश्ववाह्‌ Who supports the universe, and भारवाह्‌ Who bears a burthen, make विश्वौहः &c. and भारौहः &c. in those cases; where the final अ of the first member of the compound uniting with the ओ, for which the वा has been changed, forms औ, according to rule 6. p. 19. So in the compound भूवाह्‌ Who supports the earth, the वा, preceded by ऊ, is changed to ऊ, and with it coalescing, forms one ऊ by rule 3, p. 17. But श्वेत वाह्‌ A title of *Indra*, makes श्वेतवाः in the 1st case singular, and has two forms in the 2nd plural, and following cases, beginning with a vowel. It is also anomalous in the six cases beginning with भ्‌.

श्वेतवाह्‌ declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	श्वेतवाः	श्वेतवाहौ	श्वेतवाहः
2.	श्वेतवाहं	do.	do. or श्वेतौहः
3.	श्वेतौहा or श्वेतवाहा	श्वेतवोभ्यां	श्वेतवोभिः
4.	श्वेतौहे or श्वेतवाहे	do.	श्वेतवोभ्यः
5.	श्वेतौहः or श्वेतवाहः	do.	do.
6.	do. or do.	श्वेतौहोः or श्वेतवाहोः	श्वेतौहां or श्वेतवाहां
7.	श्वेतौहि or श्वेतवाहि	do.	श्वेतवःसु
8.	श्वेतवः or श्वेतवा	श्वेतवाहौ	श्वेतवाहः

अनडुह्‌

अनडुह् An ox, makes अनड्वान् in the 1ſt ſing. and is thus declined.

Maſculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Caſe 1.	अनड्वान्	अनड्वाहौ	अनड्वाहः
2.	अनड्वाहं	do.	अनडुहः
3.	अनडुहा	अनडुद्भ्यां	अनडुद्भिः
4.	अनडुहे	do.	अनडुद्भ्यः
5.	अनडुहः	do.	do.
6.	do.	अनडुहोः	अनडुहां
7.	अनडुहि	do.	अनडुत्सु

After this example may be declined the compound स्वनडुह् Who hath good oxen, which in the neuter makes

Caſe 1. and 2. स्वनडुत् or स्वनडुद्, स्वनडुही, स्वनड्वांहि

The reſt like the maſculine.

उपानह् *f.* A ſhoe, makes, उपानद् or नत् in the 1ſt caſe ſingular, and is thus declined:

Feminine.

Caſe 1.	उपानत् or द्	उपानहौ	उपानहः
2.	उपानहं	do.	do.
3.	उपानहा	उपानद्भ्यां	उपानद्भिः
4.	उपानहे	do.	उपानद्भ्यः
5.	उपानहः	do.	do.
6.	do.	उपानहोः	उपानहां
7.	उपानहि	do.	उपानत्सु
8.	उपानत्	उपानहौ	उपानहः

118. NOUNS of the 14th claſs ending in ण्, न्; and म्.

There are but few words in ण्. The word usually given as an example is

is सुगण् Of good account, or Who counts well, from सु and the verbal root गण् Count, reckon, number; which, as it never changes its radical final, is regular in all its inflections; but in the 7th case plural it makes सुगण्सु or सुगण्ट्सु.

सुगण् declined.

Masculine and *Feminine.*

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	सुगण्	सुगणौ	सुगणः
2.	सुगणं	do.	do.
3.	सुगणा	सुगण्भ्यां	सुगण्भिः
4.	सुगणे	do.	सुगण्भ्यः
5.	सुगणः	do.	do.
6.	do.	सुगणोः	सुगणां
7.	सुगणि	do.	सुगण्सु or सुगण्ट्सु
8.	सुगण्	सुगणौ	सुगणः

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	सुगण्	सुगणी	सुगणि

The rest like the masculine.

If any similar compounds occur, they may be declined after the same manner.

Of nouns in न्, such as are formed by particular affixes, as well as others, have been already noticed in the 3d and 5th classes of this the eighth declension.

When the last word in a compound is a verbal root, or a modification of a verbal root, in म्, such as शाम् (for शम्) Quiet, that letter is changed to न् in the 1st singular, and in all the cases beginning with a consonant. The word प्रशाम् Very quiet, may serve as an example.

P प्रशान्

प्रशान् declined.

Maſculine and *Feminine.*

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Caſe 1.	प्रशान्	प्रशामौ	प्रशामः
2.	प्रशामं	do.	do.
3.	प्रशामा	प्रशान्भ्यां	प्रशान्भिः
4.	प्रशामे	do.	प्रशान्भ्यः
5.	प्रशामः	do.	do.
6.	do.	प्रशामोः	प्रशामां
7.	प्रशामि	do.	प्रशान्सु or प्रशान्त्सु
8.	Like the 1ſt caſe.		

Neuter.

Caſe 1. 2.	प्रशान्	प्रशामी	प्रशामि

The reſt like the maſculine.

118. THE concluſion of this chapter ſeems a fit place for introducing a few obſervations on the *genders of nouns*. In this language, as in ſome others, genders are not only used to diſtinguiſh the ſexes of animals, but attributed to every other ſpecies of nouns, apparently without any other theory than what has ariſen from cuſtom or caprice; ſo that though ſome rules might be given on the ſubject, they are liable to ſo many exceptions and deviations upon the authority of learned men, that perhaps the ſhorteſt and eaſieſt path to purſue, will be in the ſtudy of the popular ſynonymous vocabulary called अमरसिंह, wherein the gender of every word is particularly marked. But as far as termination has any thing to do with the genders of words, may be ſeen in the chapter upon the etymology of nouns.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER IV.

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS AND PRONOMINAL ATTRIBUTIVES.

119. PRONOUNS commonly so called, with certain words partaking of the nature of pronouns, are here diſtinguiſhed by the terms *Pronouns* and *Pronominals*.

120. THE primitive pronouns are as under:

Demonſtratives.

तद् That. *Nom.* सः *m.* सा *f.* तद् *n.*

त्यद् That. *Nom.* स्यः *m.* स्या *f.* त्यद् *n.* (little uſed).

अदस् This or that, indefinitely. *Nom.* असौ *m.* असौ *f.* अदः *n.*

एतद् This. *Nom.* एषः *m.* एषा *f.* एतद् *n.*

इदम् This. *Nom.* अयं *m.* इयं *f.* इदम् *n.*

Relative.

यद् What. *Nom.* यः *m.* या *f.* यद् *n.*

Interrogative.

किम् What? *Nom.* कः *m.* का *f.* किं *n.*

Perſonals.

युस्मद् Thou. *Nom.* त्वं *m. f. n.*

अस्मद् I. *Nom.* अहं *m. f. n.*

THE

121. THE *Pronominals* are compriſed in the following liſt:

1. सर्व All.
2. विश्व All.
3. उभ Both. In the dual only.
4. उभय Both. In the ſingular and plural only.
5. अन्य Other, different.
6. अन्यतर Other, either, different.
7. इतर Other, either.
8. कतर Which? (of two).
9. कतम Which? (of many).
10. यतर Which (of two *relative*).
11. यतम Which (of many *relative*).
12. ततर That (of two *demonſtrative*).
13. ततम That (of many *demonſtrative*).
14. एक One.
15. एकतर One (of two).
16. एकतम One (of many).
17. सम All.
18. सिम Not in uſe.
19. नेम All.
20. त्व Other, different.
21. पूर्व Former, prior, eaſt.
22. पर After (in time and ſpace), other, ſubſequent.
23. अपर Behind, after, another.
24. अवर After, behind.
25. अधर Lower.
26. दक्षिण Right, dexter, ſouth.

27. उत्तर Upper, north.
28. स्व Own.
29. अन्तर Without.
30. प्रतम First.
31. चरम Last.
32. द्वय Two.
33. त्रय Three.
34. द्वितय Two.
35. त्रितय Three.
36. अर्द्ध Half.
37. अल्प Little.
38. कतिपय Few. How many?
39. द्वितीय Second.
40. तृतीय Third.

122. ALL these words, of both distinctions, are, with the exception of युस्मद् and अस्मद्, declinable in the three genders, according to the substantive with which they may be required to agree; and the cases in which they differ mostly from common nouns, are the 4th, 5th and 7th singular, and 1st, 3d, and 6th plural; as will be seen in the examples.

123. WHEN any of these words are used as substantives, or form the last member of a compound word, they are no longer to be considered of this class, and are inflected like common nouns.

124. सम having any other meaning than *all*, such as *same*, *equal*, is not of this class; so अन्तर is not always considered so, when it means *without* any thing but a house.

125. THE pronouns are thus inflected:

तद्

तद् That, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	सः He, &c.	तौ	ते
2.	तं	do.	तां
3.	तेन	ताभ्यां	तैः
4.	तस्मै	do.	तेभ्यः
5.	तस्मात्	do	do.
6.	तस्य	तयोः	तेषां
7.	तस्मिन्	do.	तेषु

Feminine.

Case 1.	सा She, &c.	ते	ताः
2.	तां	do.	do.
3.	तया	ताभ्यां	ताभिः
4.	तस्यै	do.	ताभ्यः
5.	तस्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	तयोः	तासां
7.	तस्यां	do.	तासु

Neuter.

Case 1. 2. तद् That, &c. ते तानि

The rest like the masculine.

After the same form is declined त्यद् That (seldom used), and the relative यद् Which, as in the following example:

यद् declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	यः Who, &c.	यौ	ये
2.	यं	do.	यान्
3.	येन	याभ्यां	यैः
4.	यस्मै	do.	येभ्यः
5.	यस्मात्	do.	do.
6.	यस्य	ययोः	येषां
7.	यस्मिन्	do.	येषु

Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	या Who, &c.	ये	याः
2.	यां	do.	do.
3.	यया	याभ्यां	याभिः
4.	यस्यै	do.	याभ्यः
5.	यस्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	ययोः	यासां
7.	यस्यां	do.	यासु

Neuter.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1. 2.	यद् Which, &c.	ये	यानि

The rest like the masculine.

एतद् This, is also declined like तद् That; but as in certain cases it has two forms, in one of which न् is substituted for त्, it may be useful to decline it.

एतद्

एतद् This, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	एषः	एतौ	एते
2.	एतं or एनं	एतौ or एनौ	एतान् or एनान्
3.	एतेन or एनेन	एताभ्यां	एतैः
4.	एतस्मै	do.	एतेभ्यः
5.	एतस्मात्	do.	do.
6.	एतस्य	एतयोः or एनयोः	एतेषां
7.	एतस्मिन्	do. or do.	एतेषु

Feminine.

Case 1.	एषा	एते	एताः
2.	एतां or एनां	एते or एने	एताः or एनाः
3.	एतया or एनया	एताभ्यां	एताभिः
4.	एतस्यै	do.	एताभ्यः
5.	एतस्याः	do.	do.
6	do.	एतयोः or एनयोः	एतासां
7.	एतस्यां	do. or do.	एतासु

Neuter.

Case 1.	एतद्	एते	एतानि
2.	एतद् or एनद्	एते or एने	एतानि or एनानि

The rest like the masculine.

इदम् This, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	अयं	इमौ	इमे
2.	इमं or एनं	इमौ or एनौ	इमान् or एनान्
3.	अनेन or एनेन	आभ्यां	एभिः
4.	अस्मै	do.	एभ्यः
5.	अस्मात्	do.	do.
6.	अस्य	अनयोः or एनयोः	एषां
7.	अस्मिन्	do. or do.	एषु

Feminine.

Case 1.	इयं	इमे	इमाः
2.	इमां or एनां	इमे or एने	इमाः or एनाः
3.	अनया or एनया	आभ्यां	आभिः
4.	अस्यै	do.	आभ्यः
5.	अस्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	अनयोः or एनयोः	आसां
7.	अस्यां	do or do.	आसु

Neuter.

Case 1.	इदम्	इमे	इमानि
2.	do.	इमे or एने	इमानि or एनानि

The rest like the masculine.

अदस् This or That, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	असौ	अमू	अमी
2.	अमुं	अमू	अमून्
3.	अमुना	अमूभ्यां	अमीभिः
4.	अमुष्मै	do.	अमीभ्यः
5.	अमुष्मात्	do.	do.
6.	अमुष्य	अमुयोः	अमीषां
7.	अमुष्मिन्	do.	अमीषु

Feminine.

Case 1.	असौ	अमू	अमूः
2.	अमून्	do.	do.
3.	अमुया	अमूभ्यां	अमूभिः
4.	अमुष्यै	do.	अमूभ्यः
5.	अमुष्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	अमुयोः	अमूषां
7.	अमुष्यां	do.	अमूषु

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	अदः	अमू	अमूनि

The rest like the masculine.

किम् What? declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	कः	कौ	के
2.	कं	do.	कान्
3	केन	काभ्यां	कैः
4	कस्मै	do.	केभ्यः
5	कस्मात्	do.	do.
6	कस्य	कयोः	केषां
7.	कस्मिन्	do.	केषु

Feminine.

Case 1.	का	के	काः
2.	कां	do.	do.
3	कया	काभ्यां	काभिः
4	कस्यै	do.	काभ्यः
5	कस्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	कयोः	कासां
7.	कस्यां	do.	कासु

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	किं	के	कानि

The rest is like the masculine.

युस्मद्

युष्मद् Thou, declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	त्वं	युवां	यूयं
2.	त्वां occas. त्वा	युवां or वां	युष्मान् or वः
3.	त्वया	युवाभ्यां	युष्माभिः
4.	तुभ्यं do. ते	do. or वां	युष्मभ्यं वः
5.	त्वत् do. त्वत्तः	do.	युष्मत्
6.	तव do. ते	युवयोः or वां	युष्माकं वः
7.	त्वयि	do.	युष्मासु

अस्मद् I, declined.

Masculine and Feminine.

Case 1.	अहं	आवां	वयं
2.	मां occas. मा	do. occas. नौ	अस्मान् occas. नः
3.	मया	आवाभ्यां	अस्माभिः
4.	मह्यं do. मे	do. do. नौ	अस्मभ्यं do. नः
5.	मत् do. मत्तः	do.	अस्मत्
6.	मम do. मे	आवयोः do. नौ	अस्माकं do. नः
7.	मयि	do.	अस्मासु

126. SOME authors place the word भवत् among the pronouns, because used as an attributive of respect in speaking to, or of, a person of distinction; as भवानागतः Sir, or master, is come.

भवत् Master, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	भवान्	भवंतौ	भवंतः
2.	भवंतं	do.	भवतः
3.	भवता	भवद्भ्यां	भवद्भिः
4.	भवते	do.	भवद्भ्यः
5.	भवतः	do.	do.
6.	do.	भवतोः	भवतां
7.	भवति	do.	भवत्सु

Feminine.

Case 1.	भवती	भवंत्यौ	भवत्यः
2.	भवत्यं	do.	भवत्य
3.	भवता	भवतीभ्यां	भवतीभिः
4.	भवत्यैः	do.	भवतीभ्यः
5.	भवत्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	भवत्योः	भवत्यां
7.	भवत्यां	do.	भवतीषु

Neuter.

Case 1. 2.	भवत्	भवंतो	भवंति

The rest like the masculine.

127. OF the *Pronominals* given in the foregoing list, (p. 108.) the first twenty are declined like सर्व All, which stands the first in the series. But नेम makes either नेमे or नेमाः in the 1st plural, masc. gender.

सर्व

सर्व All, declined.

Masculine.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Case 1.	सर्वः	सर्वौ	सर्वे
2.	सर्वं	do.	सर्वान्
3.	सर्वेन	सर्वाभ्यां	सर्वैः
4.	सर्वस्मै	do.	सर्वेभ्यः
5.	सर्वस्मात्	do.	do.
6.	सर्वस्य	सर्वयोः	सर्वेषान्
7.	सर्वस्मिन्	do.	सर्वेषु
8.	सर्व	सर्वौ	सर्वे

Feminine.

Case 1.	सर्वा	सर्वे	सर्वाः
2.	सर्वां	do.	do.
3.	सर्वया	सर्वाभ्यां	सर्वाभिः
4.	सर्वस्मै	do.	सर्वाभ्यः
5.	सर्वस्याः	do.	do.
6.	do.	सर्वयोः	सर्वासां
7.	सर्वस्यां	do.	सर्वासुः
8.	सर्वे	सर्वे	सर्वाः

Neuter.

Case 1.	सर्वं	सर्वे	सर्वाणि
2.	do.	do.	do.
3.	सर्वेन	सर्वाभ्यां	सर्वैः
4.	सर्वस्मै	do.	सर्वेभ्यः
5.	सर्वस्मात्	do.	do.
6.	सर्वस्य	सर्वयोः	सर्वेषां
7.	सर्वस्मिन्	do.	सर्वेषु
8.	सर्व	सर्वे	सर्वाणि

128. उभ Both, is declinable in the dual number only, where it agrees with सर्व or शिव; but उभय rejects the dual number, and is declined in the fingular and plural only.

129. अन्य, अन्यतर, इतर, कतर and कतम make अन्यत्, अन्ये, अन्यानि &c. in the firft and fecond cafes neuter; but are regularly declined like सर्व in all other places.

130. नेम may alfo be declined like शिव in the firft cafe plural, mafculine gender; and fo make नेमे or नेमाः.

131. THE next nine words, of which पूर्व is the firft, are alfo declinable like सर्व; but in the 1ft cafe plural, mafculine gender, and the 5th and 7th cafes fingular, mafculine and neuter; they may alfo be declined like common nouns in अ; as पूर्वे or पूर्वाः, पूर्वस्मात् or पूर्वात्, पूर्वस्मिन् or पूर्वे.

132. प्रतम Firft, चरम Laft, with the nine following words, are declined like सर्व; but in the 1ft cafe plural mafc. they may alfo be declined like शिव; as प्रतमे or प्रतमाः.

133. द्वितीय Second, and तृतीय Third, are regularly inflected like सर्व; but in the 4th, 5th, and 7th cafes fingular, mafculine and neuter, they may occafionally follow common nouns in अ.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER V.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

Different kinds of Verbs.

134. THE verbs may, in the firft place, be confidered as divided into thefe three fpecies, *Primitives*, *Derivatives*, and *Nominals.*

135. THE *Primitives* are fuch verbs as have for their theme their own radical fyllable, or fyllables, taken abftractedly from fuch additions, or changes, as they may be fubject to in the courfe of inflection. Thus the fyllable याच् is the theme or root of the primitive verb याचति He feeketh, याचितुं To feek. Thefe fimple themes, or roots, are to be found in many original works upon grammar, methodically arranged, and furnifhed with certain fervile letters to denote their fpecies, conjugation, and other accidents. They amount, in fome lifts, to upwards of two thoufand.

136. THE term *Derivatives* is ufed to denote fuch verbs as are formed from *primitives*, and are of three kinds; *Causals*, *Reiteratives*, and *Volitiles*.

137. A CAUSAL verb is a derivative formed upon its primitive by the introduction of the fyllable अय before the termination; and thus from याचति He feeketh, is formed the caufal याचयति He caufeth to feek, याचयितुं To caufe to feek.

138. A REITERATIVE verb is a derivative from its primitive made by doubling and modifying the original root, according to certain rules: as from भू भवति भवितुं To be, is derived बोभूयते He is, or becomes, often or repeatedly.

139. A VOLITIVE derivative is formed upon its primitive by doubling and modifying its root, and introducing a fibilant letter before the termination. Thus from the fimple root भू is formed the primitive verb भवति He is, भवितुं To be; and thence is derived बुभूष्, बुभूषति He wants to be, बुभूषितुं To want to be.

140. THE term *nominal* is applicable to fuch verbs as have for their root or theme a noun. From the noun श्येनः A kite, for inftance, may be formed श्येनायते He acts like a kite; श्येनायितुं To act like a kite: श्येनायते काकः The crow acts like a kite; *i. e.* affects the actions of a kite.

Voices.

141. VERBS have two voices, the *active* and the *paffive.*

142. THERE are two diftinct forms of conjugation for the active voice, in original works denominated आत्मनेपदी and परस्मैपदी, which we may, for the purpofes of this work, call by the more familiar terms, *proper* and *common.*

143. THE *proper* form is faid to be ufed when the fruit of the action reverts to the agent, and the *common* form when it paffes to another; but thefe diftinctions do not appear to be much adhered to. Some roots are confined to one form, and fome to the other; while many may be inflected in either. The latter, however, more ftrictly comply with the above definition.

144. THE *paffive* voice is inflected with the terminations of the *proper* active form, by the introduction of य before the terminations of the first four tenfes, and occafionally a modification of the root; as of याचते He folicits, is formed याच्यते He is folicited.

Imperfonals.

145. INTRANSITIVE verbs, and verbs of motion, are often made to take the paffive form in the firft (our third) perfon fingular, when they are ufed in an imperfonal way peculiar to this language, particularly in converfation. Thus from भू, भवति, भवितुं To be, is formed भूयते There is being; as भूयते भवता There is being, by Sir (by you, Sir), *i. e.* You are, or are becoming. This mode of ufing the verb is called भाववाच्य or the *fubftantive voice.*

Conjugations.

146. THE primitive roots are divided into *ten* claffes or conjugations, each named after the particular root which, in original fyftems, happens to ftand firft in its proper clafs. Thus the term भ्वादि fignifies that clafs of which the root भू is the firft.

147. THE following table exhibits the order, original name, fignification of the name, particular letter ufed in the lifts of roots to denote the conjugation, and the form which each conjugation takes in the firft perfon fingular of the active voice.

148. BESIDES the fervile letters applied as figns of the principal conjugations as here enumerated, others are to be found, in original lifts of roots, ufed to denote fubordinate claffes, or certain peculiarities in their inflection, which it will not be neceffary to mention in this place.

Table

Table of conjugations.

Order.	Name.	Signification of Name.	Sign.	Form in the 1st person singular, in the active voice and *common* form.
1.	भ्वादि	भू &c.	None.	भवति He is.
2.	अदादि	अद् &c.	ल	अत्ति He eats.
3.	जुहोत्यादि	हु &c.	लि	जुहोति He offers up.
4.	दिवादि	दिव् &c.	य	दिव्यति He games, he plays.
5.	स्वादि	सु &c.	न	सुनीति He ſtirs.
6.	तुदादि	तुद् &c.	श	तुदति He goads.
7.	रुधादि	रुध् &c.	ध	रुणद्धि He confines.
8.	तनादि	तन् &c.	द	तनोति He ſpreads, ſtretches.
9.	क्र्यादि	क्री &c.	ग	क्रीणाति He barters, or buys.
10.	चुरादि	चुर &c.	क	चोरयति He thieves, or ſteals.

Numbers and Perſons.

149. THERE are three numbers, the ſingular, the dual, and the plural; with three perſons in each number, as in other languages; but in this the order of them is changed, the third being counted the firſt, and the firſt the laſt.

Moods and Tenſes.

150. BESIDES the infinitive, which is an indeclinable word generally ending in तुं or इतुं; as कर्त्तुं To do, and भवितुं To be, there are five moods, which we may denominate the *indicative*, the *imperative*, the *potential*, the *precative*, and the *conditional*.

151. IN

151. IN the indicative mood are ſix tenſes: namely, one preſent, three paſt, and two future.

152. THE other moods conſiſt but of one tenſe each.

153. BESIDES the above ſimple tenſes, others may be formed at pleaſure with the participles, and the tenſes of the two auxiliaries भू Become, and अस् Be. But theſe need not be further noticed at preſent.

154. THE order of inflecting will be as follows:

1. The preſent tenſe, denoting time now paſſing; as करोति He does, or is now doing; क्रियते He is done, or is now doing, (paſſively).
2. The potential mood; as भवेत् He may, might, could, would, ſhould, &c. be, according to the context.
3. The imperative mood; as भवतु Let him be, be he.
4. The firſt preterit, denoting time paſt before any portion of the current day; as ह्योऽभवत् He was yeſterday.
5. The ſecond preterit, uſed to denote time, not only paſſed before the commencement of the current day, but remotely ſo; as बभूव He was; बलि र्बलवान् बभूव *Bali* was (formerly) a powerful man. *Obs.* Theſe two preterits are much uſed in narration, and very much confounded in their application.
6. The firſt future, defined to mark time to come, excluding every portion of the preſent day; as श्वो भविता राज्यभारः कुमारस्य To-morrow the load of government will be the prince's; or, in other words, To-morrow the prince will have charge of the government,
7. The ſecond future, called the future of to-day. It anſwers to the future indefinite and imperfect; as भविष्यति He ſhall or will be.

8. The

8. The precative mood; as भूयात् May he be!

9. The conditional mood; as अभविष्यत्. It is ſeldom uſed ſingly, being uſually followed by another word in the ſame tenſe; and in conſtruction with the particles यदि If, and तदा Then, expreſſed or underſtood. Ex. यदि सुवृष्टिः सुराज्यं चाभविष्यत् तदा सुभक्षमभविष्यत् If there were good rain, and a good government, then there would be good food.

10. The third preterit, defined to be the preterit of to-day. It is uſed to denote time recently and indefinitely paſſed; as अभूत् वृष्टिः There was rain, or it rained. *Obs.* It is not ſo much uſed as the two former; but is ſometimes confounded with them.

155. THE following ſcheme exhibits, in the foregoing order, all the terminations applicable to verbs in the two active forms. It is the artificial and technical mode uſed in ſome original works, wherein redundant letters have been introduced, either as ſigns to denote certain changes to be effected, or merely to help the pronunciation. The letter प्, as in तिप्, सिप्, &c. being one of theſe ſervile redundant letters, is every where to be dropped in conjugating; and every final स्, as in थस्, वस्, मस्, &c. is regularly changed to *viſarga* :. The इ. (as well as the प्) of दिप्, सिप्, and अमिप्, is alſo a redundant letter, uſed only to give utterance to the conſonants द्, स्, and म्. The द् in दिप् is converted into त्, and the स् as before, into *viſarga* :. The ण् of णल् in two perſons of the ſecond preterit, is alſo a ſervile letter, which, with the ल् being dropped, leave अ only for the real termination. The स of सीन् and सीस् in the third preterit of the *common* form is also redundant. The न् of तन् is alſo a ſervile letter.

Scheme

Scheme of Terminations.

Active Voice.

	Common Form.			Proper Form.		
			1. Present Tense.			
Pers.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	तिप्	तस्	अन्ति	ते	आते	अन्ते
2.	सिप्	थस्	थ	से	आथे	ध्वे
3.	मिप्	वस्	मस्	ए	वहे	महे
			2. The Potential.			
1.	यात्	यातां	युस्	ईत	ईयातां	ईरन्
2.	यास्	यातं	यात	ईथास्	ईयाथां	ईध्वं
3.	यां	याव	याम	ईय	ईवहि	ईमहि
			3. The Imperative.			
1.	तुप्	तां	अन्तु	तां	आतां	अन्तां
2.	हि	तं	त	स्व	आथां	ध्वं
3.	आनिप्	आवप्	आमप्	ऐप्	आवहैप्	आमहैप्
			4. First Preterit.			
1.	दिप्	तां	अन्	तन्	आतां	अन्त
2.	सिप्	तं	त	थास्	आथां	ध्वं
3.	अमिप्	व	म	इ	वहि	महि
			5. Second Preterit.			
1.	णप्	अतुस्	उस्	ए	आते	इरे
2.	थप्	अथुस्	अ	से	आथे	ध्वे
3.	णप्	व	म	ए	वहे	महे

Scheme

Scheme continued.

Active Voice.

Pers.	Common Form. Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Proper Form. Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
			6. First Future.			
1.	ता	तारौ	तारस्	ता	तारौ	तारस्
2.	तासि	तास्थस्	तास्थ	तासे	तासाथे	ताध्वे
3.	तास्मि	तास्वस्	तास्मस्	ताहे	तास्वहे	तास्महे
			7. Second Future.			
1.	स्यतिप्	स्यतस्	स्यन्ति	स्यते	स्याते	स्यन्ते
2.	स्यसिप्	स्यथस्	स्यथ	स्यसे	स्याथे	स्यध्वे
3.	स्यामिप्	स्यावस्	स्यामस्	स्ये	स्यावहे	स्यामहे
			8. The Precative.			
1.	यात्	यास्तां	यासुस्	सीष्ट	सीयास्तां	सीरन्
2.	यास्	यास्तं	यास्त	सीष्टास्	सीयास्थां	सीध्वं
3.	यासं	यास्व	यास्म	सीय	सीवहि	सीमहि
			9. The Conditional.			
1.	स्यत्	स्यतां	स्यन्	स्यत	स्येतां	स्यन्त
2.	स्यस्	स्यतं	स्यत	स्यथास्	स्येथां	स्यध्वं
3.	स्यम्	स्याव	स्याम	स्ये	स्यावहि	स्यामहि
			10. Third Preterit.			
1.	सीत्	स्ताम्	सुस्	स्त	सातां	सत
2.	सीस्	स्तं	स्त	स्थास्	साथां	ध्वं
3.	सम्	स्व	स्म	सि	स्वहि	स्महि

Obs. Different authors vary in the order of the tenses, and ufe of redundant letters. This fcheme, being a fort of *memoria technica* of each perfon in every mood and tenfe, fhould be got by heart.

156. THE foregoing terminations may be divided into two diſtinct claſſes. The firſt claſs to conſiſt of the firſt four tenſes in each form, and the ſecond claſs the laſt ſix tenſes. The diſtinctive ſign of each of the ten conjugations is preſerved throughout every perſon, in the firſt claſs; while in the ſecond, the peculiar character of the conjugation being dropped, all diſtinction is loſt, and the ſame rules ſerve for verbs of every conjugation. For inſtance, the diſtinctive mark of the firſt conjugation is the introduction of अ between the root, and the terminations of the firſt four tenſes in both forms; and of the fourth the ſyllable य *ya*; but theſe ſigns are omitted in the ſix following. Some Grammarians have named the firſt of theſe two claſſes of terminations सार्वधातुक Belonging to all roots; and the ſecond आर्द्धधातुक Belonging to half the roots. But as neither of theſe terms is ſatisfactory, no further uſe will be made of them. The firſt four tenſes will therefore be diſcuſſed, throughout each of the ten conjugations, in due order, before any particular notice will be taken of the other ſix, which will afterwards be fully conſidered, abſtractedly from the idea of there being more than one conjugation.

But before we proceed with the firſt conjugation, attention muſt be to the few following general rules. Others, and ſome of a more particular kind, will be found as occaſions for their application ariſe.

157. IN forming the fourth, ſeventh, and tenth tenſes of every conjugation, the vowel अ is required to be prefixed to the root.

158. IN forming the fith tenſe, or ſecond preterit, of every conjugation, a kind of reduplication of the root takes place; ſubject, however, to certain modifications. If the initial of the root be a ſimple conſonant, it is repeated, together with its vowel, which, if long, is made ſhort; but if the initial be a vowel, that only is doubled, and, if long, is made ſhort. The following ſcheme will explain this more fully.

1. The

1. The initial letter of a root being a conſonant, the ſubſtituted conſonant of reduplication will be thus:

च् for क्, ख्, च्, छ्.	ब् for ब्, भ्.
ज् for ग्, घ्, ज्, झ्, ह्.	म् for म्.
ट् for ट्, ठ्.	य् for य्.
ड् for ड्, ढ्.	र् for र्.
त् for त्, थ्.	ल् for ल्.
द् for द्, ध्.	व् for व्, and ſometimes उ.
न् for न्, ण्.	श् for श्.
प् for प्, फ्.	ष् for ष्.
	स् for स्.

2. If the root begin with double conſonants, the firſt in the compound is generally to be preferred in the reduplication; except when श्, ष्, or स् are the firſt members in conjunction with क्, ख्, च्, छ्, ट्, ठ्, त्, थ्, प् or फ्; (i. e. with either of the firſt two letters of the five ſeries of conſonants) when the ſecond letter is uſed, ſubject to the foregoing changes.

3. If the initial be a vowel, the reduplication will be thus:

अ for अ, आ, ऋ or ॠ.
इ — इ, ई, ए or ऐ.
उ — उ, ऊ, ओ or औ.

Obs. Theſe three vowels, अ, इ, उ, are, of courſe, ſubject to the rules of coalition given in the ſecondchapter.

4. When the reduplicated letter is a conſonant, the following radical vowel is to be uſed with it, ſubject to the ſame changes as are given in the preceding rule for initial vowels: अ for अ, आ, &c. as

याच्, याचितुं To feek, folicit; ययाच He fought. *Obs.* There are some exceptions to this.

159. WHEN, in the courfe of inflecting a verb, either of thefe letters, क्, ख्, ग्, घ्, ङ्, इ, ई, उ, or ऊ, happens to open upon a termination beginning with स्, स्त्, or स्थ, the latter fhall, in due order, be changed to ष्, ष्ट, or ष्ठ.

160. THE initial of a root, as it appears in the popular lifts, being ष्, ष्ट, ष्ठ, ष्ण, or ण्, muft, in due order, be changed to the dental स्, स्त्, स्थ्, स्न्, or न्, in conjugating a verb; as सहति He suffers, from the root षह; स्तौति He praifes, from the root ष्टु; स्थास्यति He shall ftand, from ष्ठा; स्नाति He bathes, from ष्णा; नह्यति He binds, from णह. But the root ष्ठिव् makes ष्ठीवति He fpits.

161. ROOTS diftinguifhed by a redundant fervile इ, uniformly affume a nafal before the final confonant. Thus the root मुडि (मुड् इ), being modified according to this rule, becomes मुंड्, which may be confidered as its natural form; as मुंडते He fhaves, मुंडते मुंडं जलेन नापितः The barber shaves the head with water. *Obs.* The reafon for omitting the nafal as a component part of the root itfelf, was probably to diftinguifh this clafs from another, which, though it has the nafal inferted in the radical, nevertheless drops it in certain perfons, while thofe of this clafs never do.

OF

OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

OF THE FIRST FOUR TENSES.

162. VERBS of the firſt conjugation are very numerous, conſiſting of about one thouſand ſimple roots.

163. IN the firſt four tenſes of this conjugation, आ is required to be prefixed, by way of augment, to every termination which, in the foregoing ſcheme, begins with म् or व्, and the ſhort अ before every other; except ſuch as have already that letter, ए or ऐ for their initial.

164. IN the ſecond tenſe, or potential mood, *common* form, of this conjugation, a ſhort इ is ſubſtituted for the या of यात्, यातां, यास्, यातं, यात, याव, याम; but the इ is prefixed to युस्, making इयुः and यां is changed to इयं. The augment अ, of the foregoing rule, coaleſcing with the ſubſtitute इ of this, by rule 6. p. 19. becomes ए.

165. THE हि, or ſign of the ſecond perſon ſingular of the third tenſe, or imperative mood, *common* form, is dropped after the inſertion of the augment अ; and in the *proper* form of the ſame tenſe, इतां and इथां are ſubſtituted for आतां and आथां, in the firſt and ſecond perſons dual number; which, with the aforeſaid augment अ, duly joined, become एतां and एथां by rule 6. p. 19.

166. IN the fourth tenſe of this conjugation, the perſons यातां and याथां become इतां and इथां; which, with the augment अ duly prefixed, make एतां and एथां. See rule 6. p. 19.

167. THE following table exhibits, at one view, all the terminations of the firſt four tenſes in each of the two forms of the active voice, as rectified by the foregoing rules for roots of the firſt conjugation.

Verb

Active Voice.

Common Form. *Proper* Form.

1. Present Tense.

Pers.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	अति	अतः	अन्ति	अते	एते	अन्ते
2.	असि	अथः	अथ	असे	एथे	अध्वे
3.	आमि	आवः	आमः	ए	आवहे	आमहे

2. The Potential.

Pers.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	एत्	एतां	एयुः	एत	एयातां	एरन्
2.	एः	एतं	एत	एथाः	एयाथां	एध्वं
3.	एयं	एव	एम	एय	एवहि	एमहि

3. The Imperative.

Pers.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	अतु	अतां	अन्तु	अतां	एतां	अन्तां
2.	अ	अतं	अत	अस्व	एथां	अध्वं
3.	आनि	आव	आम	ऐ	आवहै	आमहै

4. The First Preterite.

Pers.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	अत्	अतां	अन्	अत	एतां	अन्त
2.	अः	अतं	अत	अथाः	एथां	अध्वं
3.	अं	आव	आम	ए	आवहि	आमहि

Obs. This tenſe is conjugated with अ before the root in each form. See r. 157. p. 121.

168. MOST roots of the firſt conjugation require certain modifications to render them fit for inflection; after which little more remains to be done, than to ſubjoin to them the foregoing terminations, according to the rules of orthography. Attention to the ſucceeding laws of mutation will render this eaſy.

Of Verbs of the first Conjugation ending in Vowels.

169. THE final letter of a root of the first conjugation being इ or ई, is changed to ए; if उ or ऊ, to ओ; if ऋ or ॠ, to अर्, before any termination of the first four tenses beginning with a vowel. But, by the rules of orthography, ए becomes अय्, and ओ becomes अव् before a vowel. See rule 5. p. 19.

Examples.

जि [1. c.] जेतुं To conquer.

जि, by this rule, being changed to जय्, and duly prefixed to the foregoing terminations, may be thus inflected in the *common* form, to which it is confined, as denoted by the small [c] put after it. The figure [1] serves to shew that the root is of the first conjugation.

1. *Present Tense.*

Pers. Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. जयति	जयतः	जयन्ति
He conquers.	They two conquer.	They conquer.
2. जयसि	जयथः	जयथ
Thou conquerest.	You two conquer.	You conquer.
3. जयामि	जयावः	जयामः
I conquer.	We two conquer.	We conquer.

2. *The Potential.*

1. जयेत्	जयेतां	जयेयुः
He may conquer.	They two may conquer.	They may conquer.
2. जयेः	जयेतं	जयेत
Thou mayest conquer.	You two may conquer.	You may conquer.
3. जयेयं	जयेव	जयेम
I may conquer.	We two may conquer.	We may conquer.

3. *The*

3. *The Imperative.*

Pers. Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. जयतु	जयतां	जयन्तु
Let him conquer.	Let the two conquer.	Let them conquer.
2. जय	जयतं	जयत
Conquer thou.	Conquer you two.	Conquer you.
3. जयानि	जयाव	जयाम
Let me conquer.	Let us two conquer.	Let us conquer.

Obs. The firſt and ſecond ſing. when a benediction is implied, make जयतात् May he, or mayſt thou, be victorious. This being common to many verbs, need not be again mentioned.

4. *Firſt Preterit.*

Obs. By rule 157. p. 128, this tenſe requires अ to be put before the root.

1. अजयत्	अजयतां	अजयन्
He conquered.	They two conquered.	They conquered.
2. अजयः	अजयतं	अजयत
Thou conqueredſt.	You two conquered.	You conquered.
3. अजयं	अजयाव	अजयाम
I conquered.	We two conquered.	We conquered.

स्मि "." (for ष्मि v. r. 160. p. 180.) स्मेतुं To ſmile.

Obs. This root, by the ſmall "' is denoted to be confined to the *proper* active voice. स्मि, by this rule, makes स्मय्.

Proper

Proper Form.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

Pers.	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1.	स्मयते	स्मयेते	स्मयन्ते
	He ſmiles.	They two ſmile.	They ſmile.
2.	स्मयसे	स्मयेथे	स्मयध्वे
	Thou ſmileſt.	You two ſmile.	You ſmile.
3.	स्मये	स्मयावहे	स्मयामहे
	I ſmile.	We two ſmile.	We ſmile.

2. *The Potential.*

1.	स्मयेत	स्मयेयातां	स्मयेरन्
	He may ſmile.	They two may ſmile.	They may ſmile.
2.	स्मयेथाः	स्मयेयाथां	स्मयेध्वं
	Thou mayſt ſmile.	You two may ſmile.	You may ſmile.
3.	स्मयेय	स्मयेवहि	स्मयेमहि
	I may ſmile.	We two may ſmile.	We may ſmile.

3. *The Imperative.*

1.	स्मयतां	स्मयेतां	स्मयन्तां
	Let him ſmile.	Let the two ſmile.	Let them ſmile.
2.	स्मयस्व	स्मयेथां	स्मयध्वं
	Smile thou.	Smile you two.	Smile you.
3.	स्मयै	स्मयावहै	स्मयामहै
	Let me ſmile.	Let us two ſmile.	Let us ſmile.

4. *The*

4. *The First Preterit.*

Pers. Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1. अस्मयत	अस्मयेतां	अस्मयन्त
He smiled.	They two smiled.	They smiled.
2. अस्मयथाः	अस्मयेथां	अस्मयध्वं
Thou smiledst.	You two smiled.	You smiled.
3. अस्मये	अस्मयावहि	अस्मयामहि
I smiled.	We two smiled.	We smiled.

N. B. For the sake of brevity, in future, the English of each person will be omitted; and much space will be preserved for other purposes, by contracting the examples, where it may not be absolutely necessary to give them at full length.

नी ᵘ ᵒ (for णी v. r. 160, p. 130,) नेतुं To conduct.

Obs. This root is denoted to be of the *common* active voice, and, by this rule, makes नय् before a vowel.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. नयति	नयतः	नयन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. नयेत्	नयेतां	नयेयु &c.

3. *Imperative.*

3. नयतु	नयतां	नयन्तु &c.

4. *First Preterit.*

1. अनयत्	अनयतां	अनयन् &c.

Obs. This verb governs two accusatives; as कृष्णं मथुरां नयत्यक्रूरः *Akrūra* conducts *Krishna* to *Mathurā*.

अु

श्रु ... श्रोतुं To leak.

Obs. श्रु, by this rule, makes श्रव् before a vowel.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. श्रवति श्रवतः श्रवन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. श्रवेत् श्रवेतां श्रवेयुः &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1. श्रवतु श्रवतां श्रवन्तु &c.

In blessing, first and second persons sing. make श्रवतात्.

4. *First Preterit.*

1. अश्रवत् अश्रवतां अश्रवन् &c.

Ex. श्रवत्यामघटाज्जलं Water leaks from a crude jar.

भू ... भवितुं To be, or become.

भू, by this rule, makes भव्. This, as an auxiliary verb, is of very frequent recurrence.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. भवति भवतः भवन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. भवेत् भवेतां भवेयुः &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1. भवतु भवतां भवन्तु &c.

Obs. If a benediction be implied, भवतात् is used for भवतु and भव.

4. *First Preterit.*

1. अभवत् अभवतां अभवन् &c.

गृ ¹⁻ᶜ· गरितुं To sprinkle.

गृ, by this rule, makes गर् before a vowel.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. गरति गरतः गरन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. गरेत् गरेतां गरेयुः &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1. गरतु गरतां गरन्तु &c.

4. *First Preterit*

1. अगरत् अगरतां अगरन् &c.

Ex. गरति मेघो भूमिं The cloud sprinkles the earth.

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तॄ ¹⁻ᶜ· तरितुं To traverse, to cross.

तॄ, by this rule, makes तर् before a vowel.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. तरति तरतः तरन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. तरेत् तरेतां तरेयुः

3. *Imperative.*

3. *Imperative.*

1. तरतु तरतां तरन्तु

Obs. The 1st and 2d sing. make तरतात् when a blessing is implied.

4. *First Preterit.*

1. अतरत् अतरतां अतरन् &c.

Ex तरति गंगां धीवरः The boatman crosses the *Ganges*.

170. THE final of a root of the first conjugation being ए, is changed to अय् before the vowel of a termination; and if ऐ, it becomes आय्.

दे 1.8 दयितुं To have affection for, to cherish.

दे, by this rule, becomes दय् before a vowel.

Proper Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. दयते दयेते दयन्ते &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. दयेत दयेयातां दयेरन् &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1. दयतां दयेतां दयन्तां &c.

4. *First Preterit.*

1. अदयत अदयेतां अदयन्त &c.

Ex. दीनं दयते He cherishes the afflicted.

गै 1.8 गातुं To sing.

गै makes गाय् before the vowel of a termination by this rule.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. गायति गायतः गायन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

2. *Potential.*

1. गायेत्	गायेतां	गायेयुः &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1. गायतु	गायतां	गायन्तु &c.

4. *First Preterit.*

1. अगायत्	अगायतां	अगायन् &c.

171. THERE are not properly any roots of the first conjugation in ओ, औ, or अ; and the few in आ are inflected by substitutes, as follows:

स्था ''' (for ष्ठा r. 160), स्थातुं To stop, stay, stand.

स्था makes तिष्ठ् in the first four tenses.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. तिष्ठति	तिष्ठतः	तिष्ठन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. तिष्ठेत्	तिष्ठेतां	तिष्ठेयुः &c

3. *Imperative.*

1. तिष्ठतु	तिष्ठतां	तिष्ठन्तु &c.

4. *First Preterit.*

1. अतिष्ठत्	अतिष्ठतां	अतिष्ठन् &c.

ध्मा ''' ध्मातुं To blow, as the fire or a wind instrument.

ध्मा makes धम् in the first four tenses.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. धमति	धमतः	धमन्ति &c.

2. *Potential*

2. Potential.

1. धमेत् धमेतां धमेयुः &c.

3. Imperative.

1. धमतु धमतां धमन्तु &c.

4. First Preterit.

1. अधमत् अधमतां अधमन् &c.

म्ना ¹·ᶜ· म्नातुं To learn by heart, study, mind.

Common Active Voice.

म्ना makes मन्.

1. Present Tense.

1. मनति मनतः मनन्ति &c.

2. Potential.

1. मनेत् मनेतां मनेयुः &c.

3. Imperative.

1. मनतु मनतां मनन्तु &c.

4. First Preterit.

1. अमनत् अमनतां अमनन् &c.

पा ¹·ᶜ· पातुं To drink.

पा makes पिव्.

Common Active Voice.

1. Present Tense.

1. पिवति पिवतः पिवन्ति

2. Potential.

1. पिवेत् पिवेतां पिवेयुः

3. *Imperative.*

3. *Imperative.*

1.	पिवतु	पिवतां	पिवन्तु

4. *First Future.*

1.	अपिवत्	अपिवतां	अपिवन्

घ्रा ¹·ᵉ· घ्रातुं To ſmell, ſcent, (trans.)

घ्रा makes जिघ्र.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1.	जिघ्रति	जिघ्रतः	जिघ्रन्ति

2. *Potential.*

1.	जिघ्रेत्	जिघ्रेतां	जिघ्रेयुः

3. *Imperative.*

1.	जिघ्रतु	जिघ्रतां	जिघ्रन्तु

4. *Firſt Preterit.*

1.	अजिघ्रत्	अजिघ्रतां	अजिघ्रन्

172. ROOTS of the firſt conjugation, conſiſting of a ſingle vowel only, are ſubject to the ſame rules as thoſe terminating in vowels. Thus उ अवितुं To bleat, makes अव् before a vowel, by rule 169. p. 133. as अवति अवः The ſheep bleats; and it is inflected like भू भवितुं To be, throughout the firſt four tenſes of the two active voices.

173. THE following liſt contains moſt of the verbal roots of the firſt conjugation ending in vowels, all of which may be conjugated by one or other of the foregoing examples.

ज्रि ¹·ᵖ· Defeat, conquer, overcome. ज्रयते धर्म्मं कलिः The *Kali*, or preſent age, overcomes juſtice.

श्रि

श्रि [1.c.r.] Serve. श्रयति or श्रयते विष्णुं बुधः The wife man ferves *Vishnu.*

श्वि [1.c.] Profper. श्वयति धर्म्मेण राजा With juftice a king profpers.

क्षि [1.r.] Wafte, decay, confume, perifh. क्षयते It perifhes.

डी [1.r.] Pafs in the air, fly. डयते पक्षी The bird flies. *Obs.* This root is alfo of the fourth conjugation.

उ [1.r.] Make a noife. अवते अविः The fheep bleats.

कु [1.r.] Make a particular noife. कवते He makes a noife.

खु [1.r.] Sound, make a noife. खवते He makes a noife.

गु [1.r.] Sound, make a noife. गवते He makes a noife.

च्यु [1.r.] Drop, leak, wafte. च्यवते It leaks.

श्च्यु [1.r.] Leak, drop, wafte. श्च्यवते It leaks.

ज्यु [1.r.] Wafte, drop, leak. ज्यवते It waftes.

जु [1.r.] Make hafte, haften. जवते He haftens. जवः Speed.

द्रु [1.c.] Move, run. द्रवति He runs.

द्रु [1.c.] Move, run. द्रवति He runs.

ध्रु [1.c.] Stand faft, be fixed. ध्रवति ध्रुवः The polar ftar is fixed.

प्रु [1.r.] Move, glide. प्रवते He moves.

प्लु [1.r.] Move, glide, flide, float, fwim. प्लवते He floats.

रु [1.r.] Be angry. रवते चोराय राजा The prince is angry at the thief.

षु, सु [1.c.] Bring forth, bear children. With the prepofition प — प्रसवति पुत्रं नारी A woman brings forth a fon.

मू [1.r.] Bind. मवते चौरं राजा The prince binds the thief.

गृ [1.c.] Sprinkle, fhed water. गरति मेघो भूमिं The cloud fprinkles the earth.

घृ [1.c.] Sprinkle, fhed water. घरति मेघः The cloud fprinkles.

धृ [1.c.r.] Hold, ftand faft, be firm. धरति and धरते He holds, he ftands faft.

भृ 1.c.P. Bear, ſupport, ſuſtain, fill. भरति and भरते भिक्षुरुदरं The beggar fills the belly.

वृ 1.c.P. Shut, cloſe, cover. वरति and वरते.

सृ 1.P. Move, go. सरति तीर्थं मुनिः The contemplative devotee viſits the object of pilgrimage.

स्मृ 1.c. Remember, recollect, think of, contemplate. स्मरति हरिं यतिः The penitent remembers *Hari*.

हृ 1.c.P. Take, ſeize, bear away. हरति and हरते गन्धं वायुः The wind bears away the ſcent.

धे 1.c. Drink, ſuck. धयति वत्सो धेनुं The calf ſucks the cow.

मे 1.c. Change, exchange, barter. मयते तिलै धान्यं He barters grain for ſeſamum.

वे 1.c.P. Weave. वयति and वयते वस्त्रं तंत्रवायः The weaver weaves cloth.

व्ये 1.c.P. Cover, hide, conceal. With the prepoſition सं—संव्ययते and संव्ययति स्तनं वस्त्रेन नारी A woman covers the breaſt with a garment.

ह्वे 1.c.P. Inſult with words. ह्वयति and ह्वयते चाणूरः कृष्णं *Chānūra* inſults *Chriſhna*. With the prepoſition आ To, it means, Call to; as आह्वयते पुत्रं पिता The father calls to the ſon.

कै 1.c. Emit ſound, ſing. कायति He ſings.

क्षै 1.c. Waſte, decay. क्षायति.

गै 1.c. Sing. गायति गानं He ſings a ſong.

ग्लै 1.c. Mourn, be melancholy, be gloomy. ग्लायति He mourns.

दै 1.c. Purify, waſh, clean with water. दायति जलेन देहं He purifies the body with water.

ध्यै 1.c. Deſpiſe. ध्यायति खलं साधुः A gentleman deſpiſes a mean wretch.

द्रै 1.c. Sleep. द्रायति रात्रौ लोकः The world ſleeps in the night.

ध्यै

ध्यै 1.c. Think, meditate, consider. ध्यायति बुधः The wise man meditates.
ध्र्यै 1.c. Be satisfied. ध्र्यायति He is satisfied.
पै 1.c. Dry, wither. पायति हिमेन वृक्षः The tree withers with the frost.
प्यै 1.c. Increase, prosper, flourish. प्यायते He prospers.
म्लै 1.c. Fade. म्लायति पुष्पं वातेन The flower fades with the wind.
रै 1.c. Emit sound, sing. रायति He sounds, makes a noise.
वै 1.c. Dry, wither. वायति वृक्षः The tree withers.
श्रै 1.c. Sweat, perspire, reak, steam, exude. श्रायति.
श्रै 1.c. Boil. श्रायति दुग्धं He boils the milk.
श्यै 1.c. Go, move. श्यायति He moves.
सै 1.c. for षै, Waste, decay, be lost. सायति It wastes.
स्नै 1.c. for ष्णै, Entwine, bind. स्नायति He entwines.
स्त्यै 1.c. for ष्ट्यै Make a great noise, shout, स्त्यायति लोकः The people shout.
त्रै 1.c. Boil. त्रायति It boils.
गा 1.c. Go. गाति He goes.
ध्मा 1.c. Blow, as the fire, or a wind instrument. धमति शंखं अर्जुनः *Arjuna* blows the shell trumpet. धमति अग्निं लोहकारः The smith blows the fire.
पा 1.c. Drink. पिबति पानं He drinks water.
म्ना 1.c. Study, learn by heart. मनति वेदं शिष्यः. The scholar studies the *Vēda*.
स्था 1.c. for ष्ठा, stand, stop, stay, dwell, remain. तिष्ठति विरले मुनिः contemplative recluse stays in a private place.

Of Roots of the first Conjugation terminating in Consonants.

174. ROOTS of the first conjugation ending in a silent consonant, undergo no change in the final letter before the terminations of the first

U four

four tenſes; but the vowel, which immediately precedes it, is ſubject to mutation, according to the following rule:

175. THE ſhort vowels इ, उ, ऋ, preceding a final ſingle conſonant, are changed to ए, ओ, अर्, in conjugating the firſt four tenſes; but if either of theſe ſhort vowels, by its poſition before a conjunct conſonant, make a long ſyllable, no change takes place; nor are long vowels or diphthongs, as penultimates, liable to change.

Examples.

पिट् ... पेटितुं To pound.

पिट् makes पेट् by this rule.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

1.	पेटति	पेटतः	पेटन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1.	पेटेत्	पेटेतां	पेटेयुः &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1.	पेटतु	पेटतां	पेटन्तु &c.

4. *Firſt Preterit.*

1.	अपेटत्	अपेटतां	अपेटन् &c.

बुध् ... बोधितुं To learn, to underſtand.

बुध् makes बोध् by this rule.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Preſent Tenſe.*

बोधति	बोधतः	बोधन्ति &c.

The other three tenſes are equally regular.

घृष्

घृष् '' घर्षितुं To rub.

घृष् makes घर्ष् by this rule.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. घर्षति घर्षतः घर्षन्ति &c.

The other three tenses are equally regular.

चूष् '' चूषितुं To suck.

The radical vowel being a penultimate long by nature, remains unaltered by this rule.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. चूषति चूषतः चूषन्ति &c.

2. *Potential.*

1. चूषेत् चूषेतां चूषेयुः &c.

3. *Imperative.*

1. चूषतु चूषतां चूषन्तु &c.

4. *First Preterit.*

1. अचूषत् अचूषतां अचूषन् &c.

चुब् '' (for चुबि) चुंबितुं To kiss.

The उ of चुंब्, forming a long syllable by its position before a conjunct consonant, is not, by this rule, altered in the first four tenses. See rule 161, p. 130.

Common Active Voice.

1. *Present Tense.*

1. चुंबति चुंबतः चुंबन्ति &c.

The other three tenses are equally regular.